Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations

December 2001

Canadian Wildlife Service
Waterfowl Committee

CWS Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Number 5

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Canada

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Editors:

This report was prepared by the Canadian Wildlife Service Waterfowl Committee, and edited by Stephen Bonser and Hélène Lévesque (CWS, National Office).

This report should be cited as:

Canadian Wildlife Service Waterfowl Committee. 2001. Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations: December 2001. CWS Migr. Birds Regul. Rep. No. 5.

Comments:

Comments regarding this report, the regulation-setting process or other items relating to national migratory game bird concerns should be sent to:

Director General, Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H3.

Region-specific comments should be sent to the appropriate Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Conservation Service, at the following addresses:

Atlantic Region: 17 Waterfowl Lane, P.O. Box 6227, Sackville, NB, E4L 1G6
Quebec Region: 1141 route de l'Église, P.O. Box 10100, Sainte-Foy, QC, G1V 4H5
Ontario Region: 4905 Dufferin Street, Downsview, ON, M3H 5T4.
Prairie & Northern Region: Twin Atria No.2, 4999-98 Avenue, Edmonton, AB, T6B 2X3
Pacific & Yukon Region: 5421 Robertson Road, R.R. #1, Delta, BC, V4K 3N2

Published by Authority of the
Minister of Environment
Canadian Wildlife Service

© Minister of Public Works and Government
Services Canada, 2001
Catalogue No. CW69-16/2-2002E
ISBN 0-662-31478-6
ISSN 1497-0139

Copies of this report may be obtained from:

Publications
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
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http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca

103-02093/

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Background

Canadian hunting regulations for migratory game birds are reviewed annually by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, and a range of other interested stakeholders. As part of this process, the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) produces three reports each year. The November report *Population Status of Migratory Game Birds in Canada* contains population and other biological information on migratory game birds, and thus provides the scientific basis for management. The December report *Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations* outlines the proposed changes to the annual hunting regulations, as well as other proposed amendments to the *Migratory Birds Regulations*. Proposals for hunting regulations are developed in accordance with the *Objectives and Guidelines for the Establishment of National Regulations for Migratory Game Bird Hunting* (Appendix A). These two reports are distributed to organizations and individuals with an interest in migratory game bird conservation, to provide an opportunity for input to the development of hunting regulations in this country. The third report *Migratory Game Bird Hunting Regulations in Canada*, issued in July, summarizes the hunting regulations for the upcoming hunting season.

The process for development of regulations in Canada requires that any changes be in the form of final proposals by early March each year. That means that regulations must be set without the benefit of knowledge about the breeding conditions and production forecasts of the current year. This does not usually present difficulties because the hunting regulations are based on trends over several years, but in some cases the results from recent harvest surveys or breeding population surveys conducted in May and June will indicate that changes in the national approach are needed to ensure conservation of migratory game birds. **In this case, the Canadian Wildlife Service will issue a bulletin updating these regulations.**

Unless specified otherwise, comments regarding this report should be directed before **February 22, 2001,** to one of the addresses given at the beginning of the report.

Revised Annual Schedule for the Development of Hunting Regulations

The annual schedule is based on the requirement to have the annual hunting regulations made into law by early June each year:

- Early November – The November report, containing biological information, is distributed by CWS-HQ.
- November and December – Jurisdictions develop proposals for hunting regulations in coordination with CWS Regional Directors.
- December 15 – CWS Regions provide to CWS-HQ proposed changes to hunting regulations (with justification) for the upcoming year, as well as any other information that should be included in the December report, including advance notice on items for future years. Descriptions of zone changes are sent by CWS Regions to the Surveyor General, for review, approval and translation.
- Early January – CWS-HQ distributes the December report, containing regulation proposals, to allow for public, inter-regional and international consultation.
- February 22 – Replies from consultation are due at CWS Regional Directors' offices, who ensure distribution to the provinces and territories.
- Mid-January through early March – CWS Regions work with the provinces and territories to finalize regulation proposals.
- March 11 – Final proposals, as well as the final text of the regulations and regulation summaries, are sent by CWS Regional Directors to CWS-HQ.
- April through May – CWS-HQ undertakes the process to prepare legal documents and obtain approvals of regulatory proposals.
- June – Final hunting regulations, adjusted if necessary to account for public comment, become law.
- July 15 – Hunting regulation summaries are available at Canada Post Outlets.
- End of July – CWS-HQ finalizes the July report containing the final proposals for hunting regulations and the hunting regulation summaries.
- End of August – Regulation consolidations are available to CWS Regions.

Note to United States Readers

The annual cycle of regulation development in Canada is earlier than that in the United States. To meet the requirements of the Canadian regulatory process, proposals for hunting regulations must be finalized no later than early March each year. Canadian representatives at the summer Flyway Council meetings and other hearings are not reporting on what is being considered, but on what has been passed into law.

Black Duck Harvest Strategy

A Canada / United States Black Duck Harvest Strategy Working Group has been established to make

recommendations on how the two countries should approach future regulations for hunting of American Black Ducks. The group is co-chaired by the Chief of the Migratory Birds Conservation Division, Canadian Wildlife Service, and the Chief of the Surveys and Assessment Branch, Office of Migratory Bird Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. An adaptive management methodology is being explored. Adaptive management implies an approach in which systems whose workings are not completely understood are managed under a strategy that includes learning as an explicit objective, and uses feedback from any given management cycle to improve models and decision processes for future cycles. In the case of black ducks, the working group study involves the construction of several models of black duck populations and a mathematical optimization process to help guide regulatory decisions. A final report on the feasibility of using Adaptive Harvest Management for the American Black Duck is planned for 2003.

A scientific team based in the Georgia Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit is developing the population models. Model sets were first separated into four production and four survival submodels for a total of 16 different models. The four factors identified as having a potential impact on Black Duck Populations were: a) under the production submodel, 1. competition with Mallards, and 2. breeding habitat changes; b) under the survival sub models, 3. compensatory (or additive) harvest, and 4. wintering habitat changes. Population models that included breeding and wintering habitat changes were relatively ineffective compared to the other models. Therefore, the current focus is only on the four models using Mallard (competition or not) and Harvest (compensatory or additive) factors.

Among the key components the working group believes are important are the division of the black duck population into breeding, wintering, and harvest area-based management units, the combination of several data sources such as square helicopter survey plots with linear fixed-wing aircraft survey transects, devising the best ways to eventually integrate habitat information, and the integration of data relative to the eastern Mallard population. The solution of these technical issues will require extension of the existing methodologies for adaptive resource management.

The Black Duck Harvest Strategy Working Group intends to keep the appropriate regulatory consultation bodies in Canada and United Sates informed of progress as the adaptive management study continues. These bodies will also be informed if alternative strategic frameworks for black duck hunting regulations come under consideration.

Progress on the adaptive management study can be found on the following Web site:
http://fisher.forestry.uga.edu/blackduck/index.html

Management of Overabundant Snow Geese

Issue

The rapid growth of most Snow Goose populations is of great concern. Assessments of the environmental effects of the rapidly growing populations of Mid-continent Lesser Snow Geese and of Greater Snow Geese were completed by working groups of Canadian and American scientists. Their analyses are contained in the comprehensive reports entitled "*Arctic Ecosystems in Peril – Report of the Arctic Goose Habitat Working Group*" (Abraham and Jefferies 1997) and "*The Greater Snow Goose – Report of the Arctic Goose Habitat Working Group*" (Batt 1998). The working groups concluded that the primary causes of the increase of Snow Goose populations were human induced. Improved nutrition from agricultural practices and safety in refuges have resulted in increased survival and reproductive rates of Snow Geese. These populations have become so large that they are affecting the vegetation communities on which they and other species rely at staging areas and on the breeding grounds. Grazing and grubbing by geese not only permanently removes vegetation, but also changes soil salinity and moisture levels. The result is the alteration or elimination of the plant communities, which in all likelihood will not be restored. Although the Arctic is vast, the areas that support breeding geese and other companion species are limited in extent and some areas are likely to become permanently inhospitable. Increasing crop damage is also an important consequence of the growing populations.

Regulation

Several management actions are being undertaken concurrently to curtail the rapid population growth and reduce population size to a level consistent with the carrying capacity of the habitat. One action involves increasing the mortality rate of Snow Geese by two to three times the rate achieved prior to the introduction of conservation measures. Beginning in 1999 an amendment to the Migratory Birds Regulations created special conservation measures during which hunters were encouraged to take overabundant species for conservation reasons and, in some cases and subject to specific controls, to use special methods and equipment such as electronic calls and bait. The 1999 and 2000 regulations applied in selected areas of Quebec and Manitoba. The dates and locations where special conservation measures were implemented were determined through consultation with the provincial governments, other organizations and

local communities. Beginning in spring 2001, Saskatchewan and Nunavut also implemented special conservation measures. The regulatory proposal for 2002 consists of small adjustments to the dates as well as a provision allowing the use of electronic snow goose calls during the regular fall seasons in Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Nunavut.

Evaluation

Evaluation plans have been developed which will track progress toward the goals of reduced population growth and, ultimately, recovery by plant communities. For example, across the Arctic in 2001, close to 7,655 Lesser Snow Geese and 2,272 Ross' Geese were marked with neck bands, bringing the total number of birds banded to 22,364 Lesser Snow Geese and 12,541 Ross' Geese since 1997 (D. Caswell, pers. comm.). The main objectives are to obtain colony specific estimates of harvest and survival rates, document timing and pattern of fall and spring migration, and obtain population and production estimates. Investigations of the condition of staging and breeding habitats continued in 2001 along the west coast of Hudson Bay, where the effects of geese on habitats are well documented. Assessments were also carried out at other major Snow Goose colonies.

The special conservation measures begun in 1999 have been successful in increasing harvest rates for Snow Geese. For Greater Snow Geese, the estimated harvest rates of adults (based on regular-season harvest in Canada and the U.S., and including the special conservation seasons in effect in Canada only) were 14, 18 and 24%, respectively, for the 1998-1999, 1999-2000, and 2000-2001 seasons. These rates are much higher than during 1985-1997 (average harvest rate of 6%), a period of rapid population growth, and higher than harvest rates during 1975-1984 (11%) when the population was relatively small and stable. If the special conservation seasons were excluded, the harvest rate of adults would have been about 10% (G. Gauthier, CWS, unpubl.). For Lesser Snow Geese, the harvest rate in Canada was much less than that achieved for Greater Snow Geese. About 1,200 additional birds were taken by sport hunters in Canada each year as part of the conservation measures. The continental program, however, has been successful in increasing harvest rates to about double that achieved prior to the implementation of special measures (J. Kelley, USFWS, pers. comm.). The analyses indicate that progress is being made to control the growth of Greater and Lesser Snow goose populations through use of the special conservation measures, and that continuation of these measures will be necessary in the short term to help achieve desired population and habitat goals. **Regulatory proposals for 2002 are presented below, as published Canada Gazette, part 1, December 8, 2001.**

(From Canada Gazette, part 1, December 8, 2001)

Proposed conservation measures in Quebec concerning overabundant species

Item	Column 1 Area	Column 2 Period during which Snow Geese may be taken	Column 3 Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	District A	May 1 to June 30 September 1 to December 10	Recorded bird calls (e) (g)
2.	District B	September 21 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (e) (g)
3.	District C	April 1 to May 31 (a) September 6 to September 20 (a) September 21 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (e) (g)
4.	District D	April 1 to May 31 (a) September 6 to September 20 (a) September 21 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (e) (g)
5.	District E	April 1 to May 31 (a) September 21 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (e) (g) and bait or bait crop area (f)
6.	District F,G,H,I	April 1 to May 31 (a) (b) (c) September 6 to September 27 (a) (d) September 28 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (e) (g) and bait or bait crop area (f)
7.	District J	September 28 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (e) (g)

(a) Hunting is allowed only on farmland.

(c) In District F, no person shall hunt south of St. Lawrence river and north of road right of way of Route #132 between Forgues Street at Berthier-sur-Mer and the eastern limit of Cap St-Ignace municipality.

(e) In District G, on north shore of St. Lawrence river, no person shall hunt north of St. Lawrence river and south of a line located at 1 000 meters north of highway 40 between Montée St-Laurent and Maskinongé river. On south shore of St. Lawrence river, no person shall hunt south of St. Lawrence river and north of the rail road right of way located close to Route #132 between Nicolet River in the east and Lacerte Road in the west.

(g) In district G (north of route # 138 and south of route # 132), hunting is allowed only on farmland.

(i) ""Recorded bird calls"" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

(k) Hunting with bait or in a bait crop area is permitted if the Regional Director has given consent in writing pursuant to section 23.3.

(l) If using decoys when hunting with recorded bird calls, decoys must be white

Proposed conservation measures in Manitoba concerning overabundant species

Item	Column 1 Area	Column 2 Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Column 3 Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	Zone 1	April 1 to May 31 August 15 to August 31	Recorded bird calls (a) (b)
2.	Zone 2	April 1 to May 31	Recorded bird calls (a) (b)
3.	Zone 3	April 1 to May 31	Recorded bird calls (a) (b)
4.	Zone 4	April 1 to May 31	Recorded bird calls (a) (b)

(a) "Recorded bird calls"" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.
(b) If using decoys when hunting with recorded bird calls, decoys must be white.
(From Canada Gazette, part 1, December 8, 2001)

Proposed conservation measures in Nunavut concerning overabundant species

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Article	Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be taken	Hunting method or equipment allowed
1.	Throughout Nunavut	May 1 to June 7	Recorded bird calls (a) (b)

(a) ""Recorded bird calls"" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.
(b) If using decoys when hunting with recorded bird calls, decoys must be white.

Proposed conservation measures in Saskatchewan concerning overabundant species

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Item	Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	District No. 1 (North)	April 1 to May 4	Recorded bird calls (a)
2.	District No. 2 (South)	April 1 to May 4	Recorded bird calls (a)

(a) ""Recorded bird calls"" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.
(b) If using decoys when hunting with recorded bird calls, decoys must be white.

Proposed Changes to Hunting Regulations for the 2001-2002 Season

The regulatory proposals presented here have been developed jointly by CWS and the provinces and territories. Other proposals consistent with these may be sent to the appropriate CWS Regional Director by any interested organization or individual. To facilitate the comparison of changes proposed in this text with current regulations, the summaries of the 2001 *Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations* are included in Appendix B.

Newfoundland and Labrador

No regulatory changes are proposed for the 2002-2003 season for migratory game birds or for Murres ('Turrs').

Prince Edward Island

No changes are proposed for the regular 2002-2003 season. Waterfowler Heritage Day is proposed for September 21, province wide.

Nova Scotia

It is proposed for zone 1 to open October 1 and close December 31 for ducks and geese. This change is not expected to have a significant impact on the harvest of black ducks or NAP Canada Geese but will allow hunters more recreational opportunity prior to the winter freeze and increase access to early migrating species such as Blue-winged Teal and American Wigeon. This change would make the opening date concurrent with neighbouring New Brunswick. There are no proposed changes in the remaining two zones except to avoid Sunday opening or closing. Waterfowler Heritage Day is September 14, province wide.

New Brunswick

It is proposed that Zone 2 be eliminated and the area combined with zone 3. Zone 2 is an extremely small zone originally established so that wetlands shared with Nova Scotia had a common opening. Zone 2 is no longer required as Nova Scotia zone 1 will open concurrently with adjacent New Brunswick zone 3. There are no proposed changes in the remaining two zones, except minor date changes to avoid Sunday opening or closing in zone 1. Waterfowler Heritage Day is September 14, province wide.

Quebec

Canada Goose

Canadian and American managers had planned to revise hunting regulations with respect to the Atlantic Population Canada Goose, once it reached 125,000 pairs. Approximately 146,000 breeding pairs were counted in the 2001 inventory. Due to the fact that no population decline is expected, it is recommended that hunters be allowed to harvest Canada Geese during the migratory peak.

Barrow's Goldeneye

Inventories conducted on the north shore of the Saint Lawrence estuary (District F) made it possible to identify several sites of concentrated numbers of this species in the fall. The results have not been completely compiled; they should be analyzed during the first few weeks of January, 2002. These results may affect regulations for this species as it has status of special concern. Several scenarios will be considered to limit harvesting in these areas if necessary.

Barrow's Goldeneye and Common Goldeneye

Inventories were conduced in the District E concentration areas of Barrow's Goldeneye, in the fall of 2001, in order to assess the protective measures that were established in 2000. Provided that the closing date for hunting is appropriate, it is recommended that the bag limits and possession limits for these species in District E be changed before October 21.

Waterfowler Heritage Days

In 2002, Waterfowler Heritage days will take place one week before the official opening date for hunting in the district in question. During these Heritage Days, people are allowed to harvest any species of duck and goose. Other species, for which harvesting is not currently permitted, will be added to this list including: geese, coots, gallinules, American Woodcock and snipes. The daily bag limit for novice hunters is still three birds in total. Within this limit, the specific limit for each species must be respected.

Ontario

Atlantic Population Canada Goose

Restrictions to address the declining population of Canada Geese in the Atlantic Population (AP) were first introduced in 1994 and strengthened in 1995. To the extent possible, the Canada Goose hunting season has been closed in all parts of North America where Atlantic Population Canada Geese are known to be hunted at some time during the migration and wintering periods. However, population and production surveys of AP Canada Geese in recent years have indicated an increase in the population with projections for a continuing increase. All jurisdictions are making joint plans for a staged return to normal regulations as soon as the population status allows.

It is proposed, therefore, that we continue to work with other jurisdictions toward reinstatement of a full regular season for Canada Goose hunting in eastern Ontario (bag and possession limits of five and ten geese respectively, no closure during October).

"Giant" Canada Goose

Giant populations of Canada Geese have been expanding dramatically throughout southern Ontario. Further, northern Ontario has growing populations of giant geese plus large numbers of moult-migrants from the south. Early and late seasons for Canada Geese have been established in most WMUs throughout southern Ontario to help reduce the nuisance and crop depredation

problems associated with Canada Geese from introduced flocks. These special seasons have generally been successful in increasing the numbers of resident geese harvested and minimizing conflicts with other users. Further, neck collar observations have shown that virtually no migrant geese are present during these special seasons.

Early goose seasons are proposed for Manitoulin Island and the nearby mainland (WMUs 42, 43, and 44) from September 5 to 20, inclusive, to increase harvest and to provide more opportunities for northern hunters who have a very short hunting season due to weather. A bag and possession limit of five and ten birds respectively is proposed. In Southern District, an early goose season is proposed for Pelee Island (WMU 95) from September 3 to 15 inclusive. In WMU 94, which has born the brunt of harvest restrictions relating to Southern James Bay population geese. It is proposed to increase the bag and possession limits to two and four respectively after October 31.

Yellow Rail

It is proposed that the Yellow Rail be removed from the list of hunted species in Ontario. As the Yellow Rail is being considered for species-at-risk status both federally and provincially, a hunting season on this species would be inappropriate

Manitoba

General Migratory Game Bird Season

It is proposed that the opening of the general migratory game bird season in Game Bird Hunting Zones (GBHZs) 3 and 4 for non-resident hunters be scheduled to begin on the fourth Monday in September.

General Snow Goose Season

It is proposed that 'morning only' goose hunting for non-resident hunters be changed to 'all day' hunting for the one week period when snow goose hunting is permitted prior to the opening of the general season.

Saskatchewan

In 2002, special conservation measures concerning Snow Geese are proposed (see the section on the Management of Overabundant Snow Geese).

Alberta

It is proposed that a Sandhill Crane season be opened in Alberta with a daily bag and possession limit of 3 and 6 birds, respectively. Season dates would be:

- September 1 – December 16, in Bird Game Zone 3, and
- September 8 – December 23 in Bird Game Zones 5 and 7.

The Sandhill Crane season would provide a first-time opportunity to hunt cranes in Alberta. Hunting of sandhill cranes is recommended and supported by Alberta sportsmen. Season dates would be similar to those for the existing Sandhill Crane season in Manitoba and Saskatchewan although the daily bag and possession limits would be lower. The Director, Environment Canada would retain the option to declare local closure of the Sandhill Crane season in any area of the province frequented by whooping cranes, during the period that whooping cranes were present in that area.

Cranes breeding in and migrating through Alberta comprise a part of the mid-continent Sandhill Crane population. This population is monitored by spring surveys in Nebraska, which indicate the population is abundant (about 500,000 birds) and is stable or increasing. Within Alberta, the Breeding Bird Survey indicates that the trend for breeding Sandhill Cranes is positive for the period of 1970–2000 (+2.65) and for the period of 1980 – 2000 (+8.89). The population is harvested in 11 states in the Central and Pacific Flyways, 2 provinces in Canada (Saskatchewan and Manitoba) and in Mexico. The total harvest in Canada, United States and Mexico, including estimated unretrieved kill, has averaged 30,000 over the period 1990-1999. The population can withstand the low harvest level expected from Alberta's season. Harvest will be monitored through the Canadian Wildlife Service's Migratory Birds National Harvest Survey.

British Columbia

Pintail, Harlequin Duck, Goldeneyes and Canvasback

It is proposed that the current restrictive regulations on these species be maintained.

Ducks, Coot, and Snipe Season, Snow and Ross' Geese Season, and Greater White-fronted Goose Season

In Hunting District 1 and 2, minor date adjustments will be made to the regular hunting season to provide a weekend opening.

"Giant" Canada Goose

Over the last few years, a number of strategies including the introduction of multiple hunting seasons ("split seasons") have been implemented in the southern part of the province to increase the harvest of Giant Canada Geese. It is proposed that the current opening and closing dates for each split season be maintained in Management districts 3 and 8. Adjustment of the opening

and closing dates for each split season are proposed in Management districts 1 and 2. The proposed seasons are:

- District No. 1:
  October 5 to January 17 for Management Units (MUs) 1-3, and 1-7 to 1-15 inclusive.
  September 15 to October 23, December 15 to January 25, and February 15 to March 10 for MUs 1-1, 1-2, and 1-4 to 1-6 inclusive.
- District No. 2:
  October 5 to January 17 for MUs 2-5 to 2-7 inclusive; 2-9, 2-10 and 2-12 to 2-17 inclusive.
  September 7 to September 15, October 5 to November 17, December 21 to January 5, and February 8 to March 10 for MUs 2-2 to 2-4 inclusive, 2-8, 2-18, and 2-19.
  September 10 to December 23 for MU 2-11.

Band-tailed Pigeon

It is proposed that a restrictive Band-tailed Pigeon season be re-introduced in Hunting District 1 and 2, and in Management Units 3-13 to 3-17 of Hunting District 3. It is proposed that the restrictive season open on September 15th and close on September 30th 2002, and that bag and possession limits be set at 5 and 10 birds respectively.

Waterfowler Heritage Days

It is proposed that the current Waterfowl Heritage days be maintained for Hunting Districts 3, 4, 6 and 8.

- District No. 1:
  September 28 and 29 for all MUs for all ducks, Snow and Ross' Goose, and for MUs 1-3 and 1-7 to 1-15 inclusive for Canada Geese only.
  November 2 and 3 for MUs 1-1, 1-2, 1-4, 1-5, and 1-6 for Canada Geese only.
- District No. 2:
  September 28 and 29 for MUs 2-2 to 2-10 inclusive and 2-12 to 2-19 inclusive for Ducks and Canada Geese only, and in MUs 2-4 and 2-5 for Snow and Ross' Goose.
  September 7 and 8 for MU 2-11 for Ducks and Canada Geese only.
- District No. 5: September 7 and 8 for all MUs

Nunavut

In 2002, special conservation measures concerning Snow Geese are proposed (see the section on the Management of Overabundant Snow Geese). No other regulatory changes are proposed for the 2002-2003 season.

Northwest Territories

No regulatory changes are proposed for the 2002-2003 season.

Yukon Territory

No regulatory changes are proposed for the 2002-2003 season.

Comprehensive Review of the Migratory Birds Regulations

Although the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed annually with regard to hunting seasons and bag limits, there are changes presently needed to the main text of the regulations to reflect the amendments to the *Migratory Birds Convention*, and issues that have arisen.

The following table summarizes the main topics now under consideration in the regulation review. Numerous smaller changes will also be proposed. Documentation concerning this review, including information on how the public may have input into the process, will be made available.

Regulation topic	Changes under consideration	Reasons
Permit Simplification - Salvage	• Remove permit requirements for people who temporarily possess birds for compassionate, sanitary, and similar reasons as long as the birds are delivered to designated authorities	• More practical
New Permits	• New permits for educational, rehabilitation, and zoo purposes	• Conformity to provisions of revised *Migratory Birds Convention*
Layout of regulations	• Combine *Migratory Birds Regulations* with *Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations* • List species covered by the regulations in a schedule	• Use common definition and approach in similar areas, such as permits • Clarity about which species are protected, and resolve the status of introduced species such as the mute swan
Baiting	• Define conditions when migratory game birds may be fed, consistent with the conservation principles of the *Migratory Birds Convention*	• Tighten prohibition against baiting for hunting, while avoiding excessive permit issuance in areas where hunting is not permitted
Wastage	• Prohibit the wastage of migratory birds	• Recognition of the intrinsic value of wildlife
Aboriginal co-management	• Make regulations consistent with Land Claim Agreements and amendments to the *Migratory Birds Convention*	• Enable adoption of regulatory capacity in co-management while preserving federal objectives
Aviculture	• Establish 2-level aviculture permit: commercial and hobby	• Simplify common aviculture permits while increasing control over the keeping of rare species and the taking of birds from the wild

For more information, please contact: Hélène Lévesque, Migratory Birds Conservation Division, Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3.

Other Amendments to the Migratory Birds Regulations

Management of the Murre Hunt in Newfoundland and Labrador

The *Migratory Birds Convention* was signed by Great Britain (on behalf of Canada) and the United States of America in 1916. The purpose in concluding the *Convention* was to prohibit in the two countries the indiscriminate taking of birds, their nests and eggs. Particular problems which were curbed by this agreement were large scale commercial and sport hunts, as well as the taking of birds for the millinery trade.

The *Convention* protected most bird species, controlled the harvest of others, and prohibited the commercial sale of all species. The *Convention* created three categories of migratory birds: game birds (such as ducks, geese, cranes), insectivorous birds (perching birds such as robins, sparrows, wrens, and woodpeckers), and non-game birds (such as loons and seabirds, including murres). The *Convention* also established a closed season, with limited exceptions, on the hunting of migratory game birds from March 10 to September 1 throughout Canada and the United States.

The hunting of murres is a long established tradition in Newfoundland and Labrador, where the birds have been taken for subsistence purposes for hundreds of years. However, because murres are considered non-game species under the *Migratory Birds Convention*, the murre hunt became inconsistent with the *Convention* when Newfoundland joined Confederation in 1949. Beginning in 1993, murre hunt seasons and bag limits were established for conservation purposes through a special Administrative Order under the *Migratory Bird Convention Act*.

In order to address the gap in the *Convention* with respect to the murre hunt, as well as to resolve other issues, Canada negotiated amendments to the *Migratory Birds Convention*, known as the Parksville Protocol, in 1995. Under the terms of the Protocol, the harvest of murres by residents of Newfoundland and Labrador is authorized and will be controlled at sustainable levels in much the same manner as waterfowl harvesting is currently regulated. However, there are some differences. Under the new regulations, which came into effect for the 2000-2001 hunting season, murres may be hunted from a boat under power. At the current time, there is no plan to require the use of non-toxic shot for murre hunting. If there are demonstrated valid concerns about public health or the effects of secondary ingestion, the mandatory non-toxic shot requirement would be considered in future.

CWS has reviewed the need to require all murre hunters to purchase a Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit. Without the Permit there is no direct way of knowing how many people hunt murres or how many birds are taken, elements that are important to any game management program to provide assurance against over-harvest and to ensure the continuation of the hunt into the future. Recognizing the importance of harvest data gathered from permit holders, CWS has introduced a requirement for murre hunters to purchase a Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit beginning in the 2001 hunting season. The total cost of the Permit is $17.00, which includes the mandatory Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp ($8.50). As this is the same Permit that is presently required to hunt ducks, geese and snipe, a large percentage of murre hunters would not be affected. Wildlife Habitat Canada has agreed that additional funds derived from the sale of the Stamp to murre hunters would be earmarked for management and applied research activities related to murre conservation.

If you have any comments, please contact the Canadian Wildlife Service, 6 Bruce St., Mount Pearl, NF A1N 4T3 (709-772-5585 or 709-535-0601; E-mail: cws.nfandlab@ec.gc.ca).

Permit for Translocation of Birds Causing Damage

The translocation of migratory birds refers to the moving or shipment of live migratory birds from one location to another. The best current examples deal with Canada Geese. There have been numerous cases in the past several years where populations of Canada Geese have increased to such an extent as to become a serious nuisance and at times cause damage to property. Although there are a number of other ways of dealing with nuisance migratory bird populations, CWS has received several requests to translocate the birds. This is because translocation is often viewed as a humane and effective method of reducing nuisance migratory bird populations.

Although the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* provides the authority to make regulations to translocate migratory birds, the sections of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* dealing with birds causing damage did not make explicit reference to translocation as a management option. Sections 26 and 27 of the *Migratory Birds Regulations*, which allowed for the killing of migratory birds and the collection and destruction of eggs of migratory birds that cause damage to property or crops, were amended in 1999 to additionally allow, under permit, the translocation of such birds.

The translocation of nuisance populations of Canada Geese has been accomplished to date on an experimental basis under the authority of scientific permits (Section 19 of the *Migratory Birds Regulations*). The issuance of these permits and the consequent scientific studies have

been appropriate because it was important to understand the effects of translocation with respect to the movements of geese in relation to their moulting and migration patterns. The studies included banding and monitoring the movement of the translocated Canada Geese.

Nuisance migratory bird populations can also be managed in various other ways. The recruitment of nesting birds can be reduced by methods such as oiling or addling of eggs to prevent hatching. Habitat manipulation or scaring of birds can make areas less attractive to birds. Bylaws can be used to prohibit the feeding of nuisance migratory birds. The culling of populations is another potential option authorized under the *Migratory Birds Regulations*, but this method has not been used in Canada.

Motion-winged and motorized decoys

Motion-winged decoys are increasingly popular for waterfowl hunting, and there are many reports of their ability to significantly increase hunter success. Because of the increasing use of such decoys, but few actual estimates of the effect on harvest rates, the Canadian Wildlife Service began a study in the fall of 2001 to evaluate hunter success. While the study is not yet completed, the preliminary results indicate a dramatic increase in success when using motorized decoys. The increase was especially evident when hunting in fields, and although success did not increase as markedly during marsh hunting, the effect was still significant (Dale Caswell, pers. comm.). Final results of this study will be reported in the future.

A Missouri survey of hunters' opinions about motorized decoys (David Graber, pers. comm.) found that 58.2% approved of the use of motion-winged decoys only if there were no affect on the season length or bag limit. Of the remaining hunters, 10% were not in favour, based on feelings about fair chase, and another 10.2% were not in favour because they it felt it detracted from traditional duck hunting methods. About 9.5% of hunter surveyed were in favour of the use of motorized decoys, even if the seasons were affected. The final 12.1% had no opinion.

At this time CWS has not reached any conclusion, and will continue to evaluate the need to regulate the use of motion-winged or other motorized decoys.

Amendments to Other Regulations

Wildlife Area Regulations

It is proposed that the *Wildlife Area Regulations* be amended in the coming year to extend the boundaries of the following National Wildlife Areas (NWAs) to conserve important habitat for migratory birds and other species: Alaksen, Qualicum and Columbia NWAs in British Columbia; St. Clair, Long Point and Prince Edward Point NWAs in Ontario; Isles de l'Estuaire NWA in Quebec; and Chignecto NWA in Nova Scotia. Establishment of the Suffield National Wildlife Area in Alberta is also proposed.

Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations

It is proposed that the *Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations* be amended in the coming year to establish Grindstone Island Migratory Bird Sanctuary (MBS) in New Brunswick, enlarge Isles-aux-Hérons MBS in Quebec, de-list Wascana Lakes MBS in Saskatchewan, and adjust the legal boundaries of the Anderson River MBS in the Northwest Territories.

National Harvest Survey

The National Harvest Survey is continuing to provide wildlife managers with annual estimates of harvest levels, hunting activity, and harvest age and sex ratios for migratory game birds in Canada. Progress Note No. 214 for the 1991, 1992, and 1993 hunting seasons (Lévesque and Collins 1999) is now available. More recent harvest data for selected species are available in the November report (Canadian Wildlife Service Waterfowl Committee 2001) or can be obtained by contacting the address below.

Appendix C shows the number of Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permits (MGBHP) sold in Canada by province and territory since 1966. In 2000, permit sales in Atlantic Canada (except Prince Edward Island), Ontario, and western Canada (except Saskatchewan and Alberta) decreased compared to 1999. In Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, permit sales increased slightly. Overall, there has been a considerable decline in the number of MGBHP sold in Canada since the late 1970s.

During the spring of 2001, special harvest questionnaires were sent to a sample of hunters in Quebec and Saskatchewan to collect data on the Snow Goose spring conservation harvest in those provinces. Results for those surveys are available at the address below. A summary of the results of the Snow Goose spring conservation harvest is also presented in the Canadian Wildlife Service Waterfowl Committee (2000).

For more information about the National Harvest Survey and special harvest surveys, please contact: Brian Collins, , Migratory Bird Populations Division, National Wildlife Research Centre, Canadian Wildlife Service, Hull, Quebec K1A 0H3.

Migratory Bird Banding Program

In 1995, the U.S. Bird Banding Laboratory initiated a Toll Free Number Project with the assistance of the Canadian Bird Banding Office, which allows anyone to report band recoveries via a 1-800 phone number from anywhere in North America. The toll free number is 1-800-327-BAND (2263). As shown in Appendix D, the toll free number has now become the preferred way to report band recoveries. As in past years, during the 2001 hunting season this number appeared on Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permits and was provided to hunters participating in the National Harvest Survey. Note that since the 2000 season, space for reporting bands on the harvest survey forms has beenremoved and replaced with the toll free number only.

Since the implementation of the toll free number, reporting rates of banded birds have increased, along with the increased use of bands with the 1-800 number. A 1991 report had estimated that the band reporting rate for Mallards, the most hunted waterfowl species, was only 32% (Nichols et al. 1991). Preliminary results, following the implementation of the toll free number to report banded birds, show that for the 1999 hunting season, the estimated band reporting rate for Mallards from some regions may be as high as 80%, more than double the previous rate (J. Tautin, USGS, pers. comm.).

As a reminder to waterfowl banders, band orders should be placed two months prior to field season by contacting the Bird Banding Office by mail (National Wildlife Research Centre, Canadian Wildlife Service, Hull, Quebec K1A 0H3), phone (819-997-1121), fax (819-953-6612) or e-mail (bbo_cws@ec.gc.ca).

Amendments to the November 2001 Report

Several problems were discovered in the 2000 harvest database. Correcting these problems resulted in a change in the harvest estimates for several species in the Western provinces. The change in harvest estimates were generally very small. Tables 5 and 9 from the November 2001 report (Canadian Wildlife Service Waterfowl Committee 2001) were updated and included in this report (Appendix E).

Literature Cited

Abraham, K. F. and R. L. Jefferies. 1997. High goose populations: causes, impacts and implications. Pages 7-72 *in* B. D. J. Batt (ed.), Arctic ecosystems in peril: report of the Arctic Goose Habitat Working Group. Arctic Goose Joint Venture Special Publication, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C., and Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa, Ontario.

Batt, B. D. J. (ed.). 1998. The Greater Snow Goose: report of the Arctic Goose Habitat Working Group. Arctic Goose Joint Venture Special Publication, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C., and Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa, Ontario.

Canadian Wildlife Service Waterfowl Committee. 2001. Population Status of Migratory Game Birds in Canada (and regulation proposals for overabundant species: November 2001. CWS Migr. Birds Regul. Rep. No. 4.

Lévesque, H. and B. T. Collins. 1999. Migratory game birds harvested in Canada during the 1991, 1992, and 1993 hunting seasons. Can. Wildl. Serv. Prog. Note No. 214.

Nichols, J. D., R. J. Blohm, R. E. Reynolds, R. E. Trost, J. E. Hines, J. P. Bladen. 1991. Band reporting rates for Mallards with reward bands of different dollar values. J. Wildl. Manage. 55:119-126.

Appendices

Appendix A. Objectives and Guidelines for the Establishment of National Regulations for Migratory Game Bird Hunting (Revised June 1999, updated December 2001).

A. Description of Regulations

The *Migratory Birds Regulations* are part of the regulations respecting the protection of migratory birds in general, as mandated by the *Migratory Birds Convention* (MBC). According to the *MBC Act, 1994*, the Governor in Council may make regulations providing for:

1. The periods during which, or the geographic areas in which, migratory birds may be killed.

2. The species and number of migratory game birds that a person may kill in any period when doing so is permitted by the regulation.

3. The manner in which migratory game birds may be killed and the equipment that may be used.

4. The periods in each year during which a person may have in possession migratory game birds killed during the season when the taking of such birds was legal, and the number of birds that may be possessed.

This document deals with these four aspects of regulation, although the *Migratory Birds Regulations* deal with other areas as well.

B. Guiding Principles

Guiding principles for migratory bird hunting regulations include those laid out in the Guidelines for Wildlife Policy in Canada as approved by the Wildlife Ministers at the Wildlife Ministers Conference, 30 September 1982. In particular, the most relevant principles are:

1. The maintenance of viable natural wildlife stocks always takes precedence over their use.

2. Canadians are temporary custodians, not the owners, of their wildlife heritage.

3. Canadians are free to enjoy and use wildlife in Canada, subject to laws aimed at securing its sustainable enjoyment and use.

4. The cost of management essential to preserving viable populations of wildlife should be borne by all Canadians; special management measures required to permit intensive uses should be supported by the users.

5. Wildlife has intrinsic, social and economic values, but wildlife sometimes causes problems that require management.

6. Conservation of wildlife relies upon a well-informed public.

C. Objectives of the Migratory Game Bird Hunting Regulations

1. To provide an opportunity for Canadians to hunt migratory game birds, by establishing hunting seasons. Guidelines for hunting regulations are described in Section D. Briefly, regulations should be based on a number of features specific to the geographic area under consideration. Factors such as the timing of arrival and departure of migrating birds, the status of local breeding populations, fledging of local broods and completion of the moult of successfully breeding females, and other special issues such as the status of species, should be used to determine

the most effective hunting regulations. Sometimes regulations may need to be based on the species of highest conservation concern.

2. To manage the take of migratory game birds at levels compatible with the species ability to sustain healthy populations consistent with the available habitat throughout their range.

3. To conserve the genetic diversity within migratory game bird populations.

4. To provide hunting opportunity in various parts of Canada within the limits imposed by the abundance, migration, and distribution patterns of migratory bird populations, and with due respect for the traditional use of the migratory game bird resource in Canada.

5. To limit the accidental killing of a migratory game bird species requiring protection because of poor population status, where there is a reasonable possibility that a hunter might confuse that species with another for which there is an open season.

6. To assist, at times and in specific locations, in the prevention of damage to natural habitat or depredation of agricultural crops by migratory game birds.

D. Guidelines for the Regulations on Migratory Game Bird Hunting

1. Regulations shall be established according to the requirements of the *Migratory Birds Convention* and the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*, 1994.

2. Regulations shall address the Principles of Section B and the Objectives of Section C.

3. Unless needs dictate otherwise, hunting regulations will be changed as little as possible from year to year.

4. Regulations should be simple and readily enforceable.

5. Where a conflict arises between allocation of harvest among jurisdictions and the conservation of migratory game bird populations, the conservation objective shall take precedence.

6. When uncertainty exists about the status of a migratory game bird population, a precautionary approach will be taken in establishing sustainable hunting regulations.

7. Hunting regulations may not discriminate among Canadian hunters based on their province or territory of residence. This guideline does not preclude recognition of aboriginal rights.

8. Regulations should be consistent in jurisdictions where important concentration areas for staging waterfowl straddle borders.

9. Where possible, regional, national and international harvest strategies will be developed among management agencies that share populations. Regulations will be designed to meet mutual targets for harvest, harvest rate or population size.

10. Specific regulation changes will be developed through a process of co-management and public consultation with other interested groups and individuals.

11. Hunting regulations should be consistent with terms of agreements in aboriginal land claim settlements.

E. Regulatory Process

Regulations may be established each year in one of two ways; selection of a regulatory package from a pre-established set

of possible packages, or through an annual regulatory consultation process.

Pre-established sets of regulatory alternatives:

Regulatory alternatives may be pre-established according to the guidelines outlined in section D, with the selection made in any year based on a predetermined set of conditions. For example, a set of three regulatory packages with decreasing harvest rates could be described; liberal, moderate and restrictive. The criteria for annual selection among the alternatives could be based on the results of population surveys. This method would reduce the time required to conduct the usual annual process, simplify the implementation of multi-jurisdictional harvest strategies, and increase the predictability of regulations.

Annual regulatory process:

The Minister of the Environment must be in a position to proceed with any changes to the *Migratory Birds Regulations* for the upcoming hunting season by the second Monday in June. To ensure that the regulations are made with the best possible advice, a broad process of consultation must be carried out. Reports produced as part of this process may be obtained from Regional Directors, Environmental Conservation, or the Director, Wildlife Conservation Branch, Canadian Wildlife Service.

1. The Canadian Wildlife Service, national office, issues a status report on migratory game bird populations at the beginning of November. This report describes the biological information available to determine the status of each population.

2. Regional officials (biologists and management) of the Canadian Wildlife Service and provincial and territorial wildlife officials will consult with non-government organizations and interested individuals on issues related to hunting regulations for the coming season. To ensure that all parties have access to the best possible biological information, the November status report may be used as an aid.

3. The initial suggestions for regulation changes will be developed through regional consultation processes. These processes may vary among regions, but should include active participation by provincial and territorial wildlife agencies, wildlife co-management boards and affected stakeholders. The changes, with rationale and predicted effect (Section F) are described in a regulation report issued at the end of December from the national office. This report allows inter-regional and international consideration of proposed changes.

4. Public and organizational comments on the proposals outlined in the December report should be sent to the appropriate Regional Director, or the Director General, Canadian Wildlife Service.

5. Final regulation proposals, incorporating input from the consultations, are submitted from the Regional Directors of Environmental Conservation to the Director General, Canadian Wildlife Service, by the end of March.

6. The regulation proposals are moved, by the national office, through the process for consideration by the government beginning in June.

7. Population surveys are carried out throughout the year. From time to time these surveys may show an unexpected change in migratory game bird populations that require a sudden revision to the national regulation proposals.

8. The final regulations, as approved by the Governor-in-Council and the Special Committee of Council, are described in a report which is distributed to all involved parties. Each purchaser of a migratory game bird hunting permit receives a summary of the regulations for that province.

F. Items to Be Addressed in Regulatory Proposals

Proposals to change migratory game bird hunting regulations should address the following questions:

1. What is the goal of the regulatory change?

2. How does the change address the Objectives and Guidelines set out in this document?

3. What is the predicted effect of the proposal? An analysis based on existing data sources should be included.

4. How will the actual effect of the regulatory change be measured?

The proposals should be as concise as possible, while still including the required elements. A simplified rationale would apply for regulations that carry out previously negotiated harvest strategies and agreements.

Appendix B. 2001 Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations Summaries by Province and Territory.

(following pages; also available on the CWS national Web site at http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/publications/reg/index_E.cfm.))

Environment Canada | Environnement Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service | Service canadien de la faune

Newfoundland and Labrador

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2001

Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

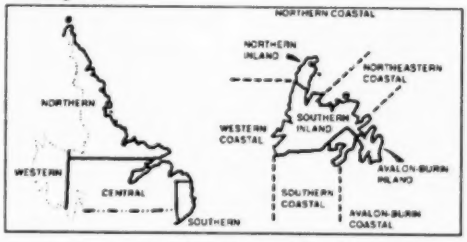
Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information regarding fines, general prohibitions, permitted methods of hunting and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, description of hunting zones, and other regulations, you may contact:

Enforcement Coordinator
Canadian Wildlife Service
P.O. Box 1201
Lewisporte, Newfoundland
A0G 3A0
Tel.: (709) 535-0601
Fax: (709) 535-2743

Check your permit and provincial hunting regulations for additional restrictions. The season length and bag limit restrictions implemented in 1998 for eiders, Oldsquaw, scoters, and mergansers remain in effect. Season length and bag limits for hunting murres (turrs) remain in effect.

Hunting Zones



"Coastal" refers to that portion of the coast lying within 100 metres of the mean ordinary high-water mark, including the coastal portions of offshore islands and the adjacent marine coastal waters.

Attention murre hunters: In the 2001–02 hunting season all hunters must purchase and be in possession of a Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit and Habitat Conservation Stamp while hunting murres (turrs). The Canadian Wildlife Service will issue a public advisory regarding this before the upcoming season. The non-toxic shot regulation described below does not apply to murres (turrs).

Non-toxic shot must be used in all areas of Canada for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For more information about the non-toxic shot regulation, visit our website at http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca.

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

CRIME STOPPERS
Hunting violations may be reported to the Canadian Wildlife Service office, your local RCMP detachment, or Crime Stoppers (1-800-363-8477).

OPEN SEASONS ON THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND (No open season for Harlequin Ducks)

Area	Ducks, including mergansers (other than Oldsquaw, Harlequin Ducks, eiders, and scoters), geese, and snipe	Oldsquaw, eiders, and scoters
All Coastal Zones	Third Saturday of September to second Saturday of December	Fourth Saturday of November to the last day of February
All Inland Zones	Third Saturday of September to second Saturday of December	No open season

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS ON THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Limits	Ducks (other than mergansers, Oldsquaw, Harlequin Ducks, eiders, and scoters)	Mergansers	Oldsquaw, eiders, and scoters	Geese	Snipe
Daily bags	6(a)	6	6(c)	5	10
Possession	12(b)	12	12(d)	10	20

(a) Not more than four may be American Black Ducks.
(b) Not more than eight may be American Black Ducks.
(c) After the first Monday in February not more than three may be eiders.
(d) After the first Monday in February not more than six may be eiders.

OPEN SEASONS IN LABRADOR (No open season for Harlequin Ducks)

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks and eiders), geese, and snipe	Eiders
Northern Labrador Zone	First Saturday in September to second Saturday in December	Last Saturday in September to second Saturday in January
Western Labrador Zone	First Saturday in September to second Saturday in December	No open season
Southern Labrador Zone	Second Saturday in September to third Saturday in December	Fourth Saturday in November to last day of February
Central Labrador Zone	First Saturday in September to second Saturday in December	Last Saturday in October to last Saturday in November and first Saturday in January to last day of February

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN LABRADOR

Limits	Ducks (other than mergansers, Harlequin Ducks, eiders, and scoters)	Mergansers, scoters, and eiders	Geese	Snipe
Daily bags	6	6(a)	5	10
Possession	12	12(b)	10	20

(a) After the first Monday in February not more than three may be eiders.
(b) After the first Monday in February not more than six may be eiders.

NOTE:
Harlequin Ducks are also known locally as Lords and Ladies, White-eyed Divers, or Squeakers.

OPEN SEASONS ON THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND IN LABRADOR (Murres/Turrs)

Area	Murres
Zone No. 1	September 1 to December 15
Zone No. 2	October 9 to January 23
Zone No. 3	November 24 to March 9
Zone No. 4	November 2 to January 7 and January 29 to March 9

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS ON THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND IN LABRADOR (Murres/Turrs)

Limits	Murres
Daily Bags	20
Possession	40

Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2001

Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information regarding fines, general prohibitions, permitted methods of hunting and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, description of hunting zones, and other regulations, you may contact:

Enforcement Coordinator
Canadian Wildlife Service
17 Waterfowl Lane
P.O. Box 6227
Sackville, New Brunswick
E4L 1G6
Tel.: (506) 364-5032
Fax: (506) 364-5062

Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

Waterfowler Heritage Days provide young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practice hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment before the season opens for other hunters. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- To participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- Young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the Firearms Act and provincial hunting regulations;
- Participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- Mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

Non-toxic shot must be used in all areas of Canada for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For more information about the non-toxic shot regulation, visit our website at http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca.

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

CRIME STOPPERS

The Canadian Wildlife Service has joined forces with Prince Edward Island Crime Stoppers to address offences concerning migratory birds. Anyone wishing to report illegal hunting activities, illegal selling of birds, or other offences related to migratory birds is asked to call Crime Stoppers at 1-800-566-TIPS (8477). Your call is anonymous, and you may be eligible for a cash reward.

OPEN SEASONS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (No open season for Harlequin Ducks)

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks) and geese	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), snipe, and geese	Woodcock
Throughout the Province of Prince Edward Island	September 15(a)	First Monday of October to second Saturday of December	Last Monday in September to second Saturday in December

(a) Waterfowler Heritage Day.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Limits	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks)	Geese	Woodcock	Snipe
Daily bags	6(a)	5	8	10
Possession	12(b)	10	16	20

(a) Not more than four may be Mallards, Mallard-American Black Duck hybrids, or American Black Ducks.
(b) Not more than eight may be Mallards, Mallard-American Black Duck hybrids, or American Black Ducks.

Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)

Environment Canada / Environnement Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service / Service canadien de la faune

Nova Scotia

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2001

Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information regarding fines, general prohibitions, permitted methods of hunting and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, description of hunting zones, and other regulations, you may contact:

Enforcement Coordinator
Canadian Wildlife Service
5th Floor, Queen's Square
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6
Tel.: (902) 426-1188
Fax: (902) 426-4457

Use of bait prior to and during the migratory bird hunting season is prohibited. Check your permit and provincial hunting regulations for additional restrictions.

Waterfowler Heritage Days provide young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practice hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment before the season opens for other hunters. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- To participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- Young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the Firearms Act and provincial hunting regulations;
- Participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- Mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

Non-toxic shot must be used in all areas of Canada for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For more information about the non-toxic shot regulation, visit our website at http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca.

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

CRIME STOPPERS
Hunting violations may be reported to the CWS office, your local RCMP detachment, Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources 1-800-565-2224, or Crime Stoppers 1-800-422-8477.

OPEN SEASONS IN NOVA SCOTIA (**No open season for Harlequin Ducks**)

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks) and Geese	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks)	Additional seasons for Common and Red-breasted Mergansers	Additional season for Oldsquaw, eiders, and scoters in coastal waters only	Additional seasons for scaup, goldeneyes, and Buffleheads	Geese	Woodcock and snipe
Zone No. 1*	Sept. 22(a)	Oct. 8 to Dec. 31	No additional season	No additional season	No additional season	Oct. 8 to Dec. 31	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30
Zone No. 2*	Sept. 22(a)	Oct. 8 to Dec. 31	Oct. 1 to Oct. 6 and Jan. 1 to Jan. 7 (in coastal waters only)	Oct. 1 to Oct. 6 and Jan. 1 to Jan. 7	Jan. 1 to Jan. 7	Oct. 8 to Jan. 15	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30
Zone No. 3*	Sept. 22(a)	Oct. 8 to Dec. 31	Jan. 1 to Jan. 7	No additional season	Jan. 1 to Jan. 7	Oct. 8 to Jan. 15	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30

(a) Waterfowler Heritage Day.

* "Zone No. 1" means the counties of Antigonish, Pictou, Colchester, Cumberland, Hants, Kings, and Annapolis;
"Zone No. 2" means the counties of Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queens, Lunenburg, Halifax, Guysborough, Cape Breton, Victoria, Inverness, and Richmond, except the area described under Zone 3; and
"Zone No. 3" means Bras d'Or Lake and all waters draining into Bras d'Or Lake including waters on the lake side of the highway bridge on Great Bras d'Or at Seal Islands (Highway No. 105), at St. Peters on St. Peters Inlet (Highway No. 4), and at Bras d'Or on St. Andrews Channel (Highway No. 105).

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN NOVA SCOTIA

Limits	Ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Oldsquaw, Harlequin Ducks, eiders, and scoters)	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Oldsquaw, eiders, and scoters	Geese	Woodcock	Snipe
Daily bags	6(a)	5	5	8	10
Possession	12(b)	10	10	16	20

(a) Not more than four may be American Black Ducks.
(b) Not more than eight may be American Black Ducks.

Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)

Environment Canada / Environnement Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service / Service canadien de la faune

New Brunswick

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2001

Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information regarding fines, general prohibitions, permitted methods of hunting and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, description of hunting zones, and other regulations, you may contact:

Enforcement Coordinator
Canadian Wildlife Service
17 Waterfowl Lane
P.O. Box 6227
Sackville, New Brunswick
E4L 1G6
Tel.: (506) 364-5032
Fax: (506) 364-5062

Check your permit and provincial hunting regulations for additional restrictions, such as the 1:00 P.M. closure for Tabusintac and Tracadie lagoons, the requirement to use a dog while hunting woodcock during September, etc.

Waterfowler Heritage Days provide young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practice hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment before the season opens for other hunters. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- To participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- Young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the Firearms Act and provincial hunting regulations;
- Participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- Mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

Hunting Zones

Zone No.1
Saint John County south of No. 1 Highway and west of Saint John Harbour, that part of Charlotte County lying south of No. 1 Highway, and the Grand Manan Islands and Campobello Island, except the following area, which is closed to hunting: the area in the Bay of Fundy known as The Wolves, including the surrounding waters.

Zone No. 2
That part of Westmorland County bounded to the southwest by Trans-Canada Highway Route 2, to the northwest by Highway 16, to the northeast by the highway between Baie Verte and the Nova Scotia border, and to the southeast by the provincial boundary.

Zone No. 3
The remainder of the Province of New Brunswick, except the following, which are closed to hunting: the estuary of the Tabusintac River, Bathurst Basin and most of Bathurst Harbour (two islands remain open and signs have been posted to indicate their locations), and the Dalhousie shoreline from the eastern tip of Dalhousie Island to the mouth of the Miller Brook and extending one kilometre offshore.

Non-toxic shot must be used in all areas of Canada for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For more information about the non-toxic shot regulation, visit our website at http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca.

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

CRIME STOPPERS

The Canadian Wildlife Service has joined forces with New Brunswick Crime Stoppers to address offences concerning migratory birds. Anyone wishing to report illegal hunting activities, illegal selling of birds, or other offences related to migratory birds is asked to call Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-TIPS (8477). Your call is anonymous, and you may be eligible for a cash reward.

OPEN SEASONS IN NEW BRUNSWICK (No open season for Harlequin Ducks)

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks) and geese	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), geese, and snipe	Additional season for Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Oldsquaw, eiders, and scoters in coastal waters only	Woodcock
Zone No. 1	September 15(a)	October 15 to January 4	February 1 to February 23	September 15 to November 15
Zone No. 2	September 15(a)	October 8 to December 17	No additional season	September 15 to November 15
Zone No. 3	September 15(a)	October 1 to December 17	No additional season	September 15 to November 15

(a) Waterfowler Heritage Day.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Limits	Ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Oldsquaw, Harlequin Ducks, eiders, and scoters)	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Oldsquaw, eiders, and scoters	Geese	Woodcock	Snipe
Daily bags	6(a)	6(c)	5	8	10
Possession	12(b)	12(d)	10	16	20

(a) Not more than three may be American Black Ducks.
(b) Not more than six may be American Black Ducks.
(c) Not more than four may be scoters and in Zone No. 1 from February 1 to February 25, not more than four eiders may be taken daily.
(d) Not more than eight may be scoters and in Zone No. 1 from February 1 to February 25, not more than eight eiders may be possessed.

Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2001

Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.*

*In Quebec, these signs also identify no-hunting zones.

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the retrieval of birds, description of hunting districts and non-hunting areas, contact:

Canadian Wildlife Service
1141, route de l'Église
CP 10100
Sainte-Foy, Quebec
G1V 4H5
Tel. (418) 648-7225
Fax (418) 649-6475
URL: www.qc.ec.gc.ca/faune/faune.html

A provincial hunting permit for small game is required to hunt migratory birds in Quebec.

Non-residents of Canada hunting woodcock have a lower daily bag limit than Canadian hunters.

Waterfowler Heritage Days provide young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practice hunting skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment before the season opens for other hunters. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

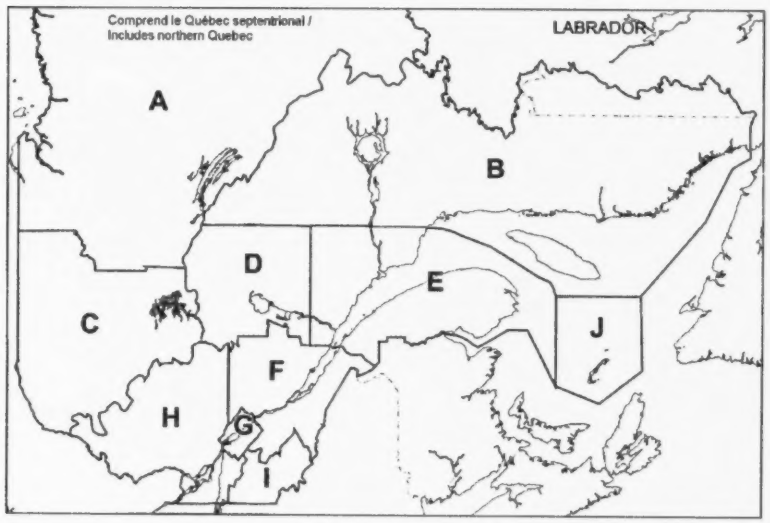
- To participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- Young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the Firearms Act and provincial hunting regulations;
- Participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- Mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

Non-toxic shot must be used in Quebec for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock.

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

NEW THIS YEAR: The opening hunting date for ducks is September 15 for Districts B,C,D, and E, September 22 for districts F,G,H, and I, and September 29 for district J. In Cap Tourmente Wildlife Area, the bag limit for Snow Goose is 12 per day. The hunting period for Canada Goose is lengthened for Districts A,C,D,F,G,H, and I and the daily bag limit is 5 birds. Twice daily bag and possession limits for Black Ducks is allowed in Districts G,H (see note), and I from November 1. The closing date for goldeneyes in District E is October 21 (see note). The non-hunting area of Bic has been abolished.

Hunting Districts



OPEN SEASONS IN QUEBEC (**No open season for Harlequin Ducks or rails**)

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks) and geese (other than Snow geese)	Ducks (other than eiders, Harlequin, and Oldsquaw Ducks), geese (other than Canada and Snow geese), and snipe	Canada Geese	Eiders and Oldsquaw	Coots and Gallinules	Woodcock
A	No Waterfowl Heritage Day	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10	Sept. 6 to Oct. 2 Oct. 20 to Dec. 31	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10	No open season	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10
B	Sept. 8(d)	Sept. 15 to Dec. 26	Sept. 15 to Dec. 26	Oct. 1 to Jan. 14(b)	No open season	Sept. 8 to Dec. 23
C and D	Sept. 8(d)	Sept. 15 to Dec. 26	Sept. 6 to Sept. 14(a) Sept. 15 to Oct. 2 Oct. 20 to Dec. 31	Sept. 15 to Dec. 26	No open season	Sept. 15 to Dec. 26
E	September 8(d)	Sept. 15 to Dec. 26(c)	Sept. 15 to Dec. 26	Sept. 15 to Dec. 26	No open season	Sept. 15 to Dec. 26
F, G, H, and I	September 15(d)	Sept. 22 to Dec. 26	Sept. 6 to Sept. 21(a) Sept. 22 to Oct. 2 Oct. 20 to Dec. 31	Sept. 22 to Dec. 26	Sept. 22 to Dec. 26	Sept. 15 to Dec. 26
J	September 22(d)	Sept. 29 to Dec. 26	Sept. 29 to Dec. 26	Nov. 1 to Feb. 14	No open season	Sept. 29 to Dec. 26

(a) In Districts C, D, F, that part of District G (only lying north of route 138 and lying south of route 132), H, and I, hunting for Canada Geese is allowed only on farmland.
(b) In District B along the North Shore west of the Natashquan River, the hunting seasons for eiders and Oldsquaw are from October 1 to October 24 inclusive and from November 15 to February 5 inclusive.
(c) In District E, the hunting season for Barrow's and Common Goldeneyes closes on October 21 within 100 metres of the high-water mark in Provincial Hunting Zone #21.
(d) Waterfowler Heritage Day.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN QUEBEC

Limits	Ducks	Geese (other than Snow Geese)	Snow Geese	Coots and Gallinules	Woodcock	Snipe
Daily bags	6 (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(h)	5 (f)(h)	20 (f)	4	8 (g)	10
Possession	12 (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)	10 (f)	60 (f)	8	16 (g)	20 (f)

(a) Not more than four Black Ducks and their hybrids (Black Duck dominant) may be taken daily, with a possession limit of eight in Districts A, B, C, D, E, F, and J.
(b) Not more than two Black Ducks and their hybrids (Black Duck dominant) may be taken daily, with a possession limit of four in Districts G, H and I. Between November 1 and December 26, not more than four Black Ducks and their hybrids (Black Duck dominant) may be taken daily, with a possession limit of eight in Districts G, I, and H (only lying east of Gainneau River).
(c) Not more than two Blue-winged Teal may be taken daily, with a possession limit of four in Districts A, B, C, D, E, and J
(d) Not more than one Blue-winged Teal may be taken daily, with a possession limit of two in Districts F, G, H, and I.
(e) Not more than three Barrow's or Common Goldeneyes combined may be taken daily, with a possession limit of six in District E.
(f) A person not required to hold a migratory game bird permit may take, in that portion of Quebec lying north of the 50th parallel of north latitude, 25 ducks, 30 Snow Geese, 10 snipes, and 15 other geese (except Canada Geese) daily, with no possession limit.
(g) For non-residents of Canada, not more than four woodcock may be taken daily, with a possession limit of 16.
(h) Despite paragraph (f), not more than three birds in total may be taken on Waterfowler Heritage Days. The additional species restrictions described in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) continue to apply within this limit.

The *Migratory Birds Regulations* also provide for special conservation periods when hunters may take overabundant species. Please note that the additional hunting methods or equipment are permitted **only** during the special conservation periods. See the table below for details. Hunters interested in participating in a possible conservation harvest of Snow Geese next spring should keep their 2001–2002 federal permits.

MEASURES IN QUEBEC CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be taken	Additional hunting method or equipment
District A	September 1 to December 10	Recorded bird calls (c)
District B	September 18 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (c)
District C	September 6 to September 17(a) and September 18 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (c)
District D	September 6 to September 17(a) and September 18 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (c)
District E	September 18 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (c) and bait crop area (d)
Districts F, G, H, I	September 6 to September 24(a)(b) and September 25 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (c) and bait crop area (d)
District J	September 22 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (c)

(a) Hunting is allowed only on farmland.
(b) In District G, north of route 138 and south of route 132, hunting is allowed only on farmland.
(c) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the previous column.
(d) Hunting in a bait crop area is permitted provided that written authorization has first been obtained from the Regional Director.

Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2001

Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting districts, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 5050, 867 Lakeshore Road
Burlington, Ontario
L7R 4A6
(905) 336-6410

Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

Non-toxic shot must be used in all areas of Canada for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For more information about the non-toxic shot regulation, visit our website at http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca.

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

Note that hunting restrictions have been put in place for the Wolfe Island area to address concerns over the declining use of this area by waterfowl. As a result, hunting will be permitted in the Wolfe Island area only when hunters are on the island, on the shore, or in the marsh within 20 metres of the shore.

This year, the special restriction on the hunting of Canada Geese in a portion of the Township of Camden East in the County of Lennox and Addington has been lifted. Normal regulations will apply.

Hunting Districts

1. **Hudson – James Bay District**
means that part of the Province of Ontario comprising Wildlife Management Units 1A, 1B, and the portions of Wildlife Management Units 1D, 25, and 26 lying east of longitude 83°45' and north of latitude 51°.

2. **Northern District**
WMU 1C, those parts of 1D, 25, and 26 lying west of longitude 83°45' and south of latitude 51°, and WMU 2–24, 27–41, and 45.

3. **Central District**
WMU 42–44, 46–50, and 53–59.

4. **Southern District**
WMU 60A and 61–95.

OPEN SEASONS IN ONTARIO (**No open season for Harlequin Ducks**)

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), Rails (other than King Rails), Common Moorhens, American Coots, Common Snipe, Geese (other than Canada Geese), and Brant	Canada Geese	Woodcock
1. Hudson – James Bay District	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15
2. Northern District	Sept. 10 to Dec. 15	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15	Sept. 15 to Dec. 15
3. Central District	Sept. 15 to Dec. 20	Sept. 15 to Dec. 20	Sept. 20 to Dec. 20
4. Southern District	Sept. 22 to Dec. 20(g)	Sept. 5 to Sept. 15 (a)(g) and Sept. 5 to Oct. 2(b)(g) and Oct. 20 to Dec. 28(b)(g) and Sept. 22 to Dec. 28(c)(g) and Nov. 1 to Dec. 28(d)(g) and Jan. 15 to Jan. 22(e)(g) and Feb. 22 to Feb. 28(f)(g)	Sept. 25 to Dec. 20(g)

(a) In Wildlife Management Units 70 to 72 inclusive (excluding the Township of Haldimand), 73 to 89 inclusive, 90 (Counties of Oxford and Brant only), and 91 to 94 inclusive.
(b) In Wildlife Management Units 64B, 65, and 69.
(c) In Wildlife Management Units 60A, 61 to 64A inclusive, 66 to 68 inclusive, 70 to 93 inclusive, and 95.
(d) In Wildlife Management Unit 94.
(e) In Wildlife Management Units 60A, 64, and 68 to 93 inclusive.
(f) In Wildlife Management Units 60A, 64 to 71 inclusive, 72B to 89 inclusive, 90 (Counties of Oxford and Brant only), and 91 to 93 inclusive.
(g) No person shall hunt migratory birds on the following Sundays during the hunting season in the Southern District: from September 9 to December 23 inclusive, January 20, and February 24. These Sunday exclusions do not apply, and Sunday hunting is permitted, in the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, in the Township of Haldimand in the County of Northumberland, and in that portion in Southern District of the County of Renfrew, other than the Township of Raglan. Sunday exclusions do not apply to falconers who may hunt only ducks on Sundays from September 23 to December 23 inclusive.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN ONTARIO

Limits	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks)	Geese (other than Snow Geese) and Brant	Snow Geese	Rails (other than King Rails), American Coots, Common Snipe, and Common Moorhens	Woodcock
Daily bags	6(a)(b)(c)	5(d)(e)(f)(g)	10	10	8
Possession	12(a)(b)(c)	10(d)(e)(f)(g)	40	20	16

(a) Not more than one Black Duck may be taken daily and not more than two Black Ducks may be possessed in Central and Southern Districts and not more than two Black Ducks may be taken daily and not more than four Black Ducks may be possessed in Hudson–James Bay and Northern Districts.
(b) Not more than four Canvasbacks may be taken daily and not more than eight Canvasbacks may be possessed.
(c) Not more than four Redheads may be taken daily and not more than eight Redheads may be possessed.
(d) Not more than three Canada Geese may be taken daily and not more than ten Canada Geese may be possessed in that portion of Wildlife Management Unit 1D in Hudson–James Bay District, and in Wildlife Management Units 23 to 32 inclusive and 37 to 41 inclusive from September 10 to December 15 inclusive.
(e) Not more than one Canada Goose may be taken daily and not more than two Canada Geese may be possessed in Wildlife Management Unit 94 from November 1 to December 28 inclusive.
(f) Not more than three Canada Geese may be taken daily and not more than ten Canada Geese may be possessed in Wildlife Management Units 82 to 86 inclusive and 93 from September 22 to October 31 inclusive.
(g) Three additional Canada Geese may be taken daily and fourteen additional Canada Geese may be possessed in Wildlife Management Units 36 and 45 from September 1 to September 9 inclusive, in Wildlife Management Units 70 to 72 inclusive (excluding the Township of Haldimand), 73 to 89 inclusive, 90 (Counties of Oxford and Brant only), and 91 to 94 inclusive from September 5 to September 15 inclusive, in Wildlife Management Units 64B, 65, and 69 from September 5 to September 21 inclusive, in Wildlife Management Units 60A, 64, and 68 to 93 inclusive from January 15 to January 22 inclusive, and 60A, 64 to 71 inclusive, 72B to 89 inclusive, 90 (Counties of Oxford and Brant only), and 91 to 93 inclusive from February 22 to February 28 inclusive.

Canada

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Environment Canada / Environnement Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service / Service canadien de la faune

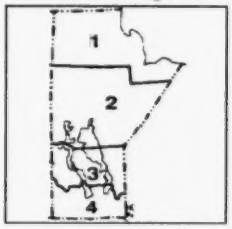
Manitoba

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2001

Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Summary

Game Bird Hunting Zones



The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting zones, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

Wildlife Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
Suite 160
123 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 4W2
(204) 983-5263

Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

Waterfowler Heritage Days provide young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practice hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment before the season opens for other hunters. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- To participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- Young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the Firearms Act and provincial hunting regulations;
- Participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- Mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

Non-toxic shot must be used in all areas of Canada for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For more information about the non-toxic shot regulation, visit our website at http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca.

OPEN SEASONS IN MANITOBA

Area	Ducks and Geese	Ducks, geese, coots, and snipe RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Ducks, Canada Geese, coots, and snipe NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Sandhill Cranes RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snow and Ross' geese NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA
Zone 1	N/A	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	No open season	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31
Zone 2	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7(a)	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30(b)	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30
Zone 3	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7(a)	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30	Sept. 24 to Nov. 30	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Sept. 17 to Nov. 30
Zone 4	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7(a)	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30	Sept. 24 to Nov. 30	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Sept. 17 to Nov. 30

(a) Waterfowler Heritage Days.
(b) In provincial Game Hunting Area (GHA) 6 and 6A only.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN MANITOBA

Limits	Ducks RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Ducks NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Canada Geese	Snow and Ross' Geese	Sandhill Cranes	Coots	Snipe
Daily bags	8(a)	8(c)	5(e)(g)	20	5	8	10
Possession	16(b)	16(d)	15(f)(h)	80	10	16	20

(a) In Zone 4 for Residents, not more than four may be Redheads or Canvasbacks in total.
(b) In Zone 4 for Residents, not more than eight may be Redheads or Canvasbacks in total.
(c) In Zone 4 for non-residents, not more than two may be Redheads or Canvasbacks in total.
(d) In Zone 4 for non-residents, not more than four may be Redheads or Canvasbacks in total.
(e) Except that in provincial GHA 25B of Zone 4, non-residents may not take more than three Canada Geese daily.
(f) Except that in provincial GHA 25B of Zone 4, non-residents may not possess more than nine Canada Geese.
(g) Except that in South Interlake Goose Management Area of Zone 4, residents and non-residents may not take more than three Canada Geese daily.
(h) Except that in South Interlake Goose Management Area of Zone 4, residents and non-residents may not possess more than nine Canada Geese.

NOTE:

The open season for geese in Game Bird Hunting Zone 4, and the Provincial Game Hunting Areas No. 13A, 14, 14A, all that portion of Game Hunting Area 16 south of the North limit of township 33, 18, 18A, 18B, 18C, 19, 19A, 19B, 20, 21A, 23A, and 25 as described in Manitoba Regulation 220/86 as filed on September 25, 1986, of Game Bird Hunting Zone 3 includes only that part of each day from one-half hour before sunrise to 12:00 noon, local time, from the opening date to October 6 inclusive, and on and after October 7 geese may be hunted from one-half hour before sunrise until one-half hour after sunset.

The *Migratory Birds Regulations* also provide for special conservation periods when hunters may take overabundant species. Please note that the additional hunting methods or equipment are permitted only during the special conservation periods. See the table below for details. Hunters interested in participating in a possible conservation harvest of Snow Geese next spring should keep their 2001–2002 federal permits.

MEASURES IN MANITOBA CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
Zone 1	August 15 to August 31	Recorded bird calls (a)

(a) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of Snow Geese.

Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
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Environment Canada / Environnement Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service / Service canadien de la faune

Saskatchewan

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2001

Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting districts, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

Wildlife Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
115 Perimeter Road
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7N 0X4
Tel. (306) 975-4919

Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

Hunting Districts

District No. 1 (North)
Provincial Wildlife Management Zones 43 and 47–74 inclusive.

District No. 2 (South)
Provincial Wildlife Management Zones 1–42 inclusive and 44–46 inclusive.

Non-toxic shot must be used in all areas of Canada for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For more information about the non-toxic shot regulation, visit our website at http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca.

OPEN SEASONS IN SASKATCHEWAN

District	Ducks, coots, and snipe	Geese RESIDENTS OF SASKATCHEWAN	White geese (Snow and Ross' Geese) NON-RESIDENTS OF SASKATCHEWAN	Dark geese (Canada and White-fronted Geese) NON-RESIDENTS OF SASKATCHEWAN	Sandhill Cranes
No. 1 (North)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16
No. 2 (South)	Sept. 8 to Dec. 16(a)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16(b)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 18 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16(c)

(a) Falconry season is open from September 8 to December 16 inclusive.
(b) Except White-fronted Geese; season for residents of Saskatchewan for White-fronted Geese is from September 8 to December 16 inclusive.
(c) The Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area is closed to all Sandhill Crane hunting.

NOTE:
The open season for geese for residents and non-residents of Saskatchewan in District No. 2 (South), and the Provincial Wildlife Management Zones 43, 47 to 59 inclusive, and 67 to 69 inclusive, of District No. 1 (North) includes only that part of each day from one-half hour before sunrise to 12:00 noon, local time, from September 1 to October 20, inclusive, and on and after October 22 geese may be hunted from one-half hour before sunrise until one-half hour after sunset, except in Provincial Wildlife Management Zones 21 and 37 to 41 inclusive, of District No. 2 (South), where, on and after September 1, white geese (Snow and Ross' Geese) may be hunted from one-half hour before sunrise until one-half hour after sunset.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Limits	Ducks	Dark geese (Canada and White-fronted Geese)	White Geese (Snow and Ross' Geese)	Sandhill Cranes	Coots	Snipe
Daily bags	8(a)	8(c)	20	5	10	10
Possession	16(b)	16(d)	60	10	20	20

(a) Not more than three may be Northern Pintails.
(b) Not more than six may be Northern Pintails.
(c) Not more than five may be White-fronted Geese.
(d) Not more than 10 may be White-fronted Geese.

Cranes
Where the Director General of the Canadian Wildlife Service or the Chief Provincial Game Officer of Saskatchewan is of the opinion that Whooping Cranes may be in the Saskatchewan Sandhill Crane Management Area during the open season for Sandhill Cranes in that area, such officer may prohibit the hunting of Sandhill Cranes in that area, and thereafter no person shall hunt or kill Sandhill Cranes in that area in that year.

Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2001

Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting zones, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

Wildlife Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
4999-98 Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
(780) 951-8749

Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

Non-toxic shot must be used in all areas of Canada for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas (Blue Quills NWA near St. Paul, Meanook NWA near Athabasca, and Speirs Lake NWA near Endiang), the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For more information about the non-toxic shot regulation, visit our website at http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca.

Hunting Zones

Hunters are advised to pay particular attention to the Alberta Hunting Guide to ensure that they are hunting for the correct species in the correct wildlife management unit during the permitted times and dates. Note that these zone numbers do not correspond to regions as presented in the Guide.

OPEN SEASONS IN ALBERTA

Area	Ducks	Snow and Ross' Geese	White-fronted and Canada Geese	Coots and snipe	Falconry season for ducks, coots, and snipe
Zones 1(a), 2, 3, 4, and 8*	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16
Zones 5, 6, and 7*	Sept. 8 to Dec. 23	Sept. 8 to Dec. 23	Sept. 8 to Dec. 23	Sept. 8 to Dec. 23	Sept. 8 to Dec. 16

(a) Except that Alberta Wildlife Management Unit 841 in Zone 1 has an opening date of September 15.

* "Zone No. 1" means that part of Alberta included in Provincial Wildlife Management Units (PWMUs) 501 to 506, 509–512, 514–519, 529, 530–532 and 841;
"Zone No. 2" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 344, 347, 349, 350–360, 520–528, 534–537, 539, 540, 542 and 544;
"Zone No. 3" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 200, 202–204, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260 and 500;
"Zone No. 4" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 206, 208, 216, 220, 221, 222, 224, 226, 228, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336–340, 342, 346, 348, 429, 507, 508 and 936;
"Zone No. 5" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 151, 160–163, 164 and 166;
"Zone No. 6" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 152, 156, 158, 210, 212, 214, 300, 302–306, 308, 310, 312 and 314;
"Zone No. 7" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 102, 116, 118, 119, 124, 144, 148 and 150; and
"Zone No. 8" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 316, 318, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416–418, 420, 422, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436–442, 444–446.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN ALBERTA

Limits	Ducks	Snow and Ross' Geese	White-fronted and Canada Geese	Coots	Snipe
Daily bags	8(a)	20	8(c)	10	10
Possession	16(b)	60	16(d)	20	20

(a) Not more than four may be Northern Pintails.
(b) Not more than eight may be Northern Pintails.
(c) Not more than five may be White-fronted Geese.
(d) Not more than 10 may be White-fronted Geese.

Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2001

Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting districts, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
Pacific Wildlife Research Centre
R.R.1, 5421 Robertson Road
Delta, British Columbia V4K 3N2
(604) 940-4710

Waterfowler Heritage Days provide young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practice hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment before the season opens for other hunters. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

Hunting Districts

1. Provincial Management Units (PMU) 1-1 to 1-15.
2. PMU 2-2 to 2-19.
3. PMU 3-12 to 3-20 and 3-26 to 3-44.
4. PMU 4-1 to 4-9 and 4-14 to 4-40.
5. PMU 5-1 to 5-15.
6. PMU 6-1 to 6-30.
7. PMU 7-2 to 7-58.
8. PMU 8-1 to 8-15 and 8-21 to 8-26.

- To participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- Young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the Firearms Act and provincial hunting regulations;
- Participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- Mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

OPEN SEASONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

District	Ducks and geese	Ducks, coots and snipe	Snow and Ross's geese	Other geese	Brant	Band-tailed Pigeons	Mourning Doves
No. 1	Sept. 29 and 30(p)(q) Nov. 3 and 4(b)(p)	Oct. 6 to Jan. 18	Oct. 6 to Jan. 18	Oct. 6 to Jan. 18(a) Sept. 15 to Oct. 23(b)(h) and Dec. 15 to Jan. 25(b)(h) and Feb. 15 to Mar. 10(b)(h)	No open season	No open season	No open season
No. 2	Sept. 29 and 30(p)(r) Sept. 1 and 2(p)(j)(s)	Oct. 6 to Jan. 18(g)(h) Sept. 10 to Dec. 23(j)	Oct. 6 to Nov. 25(d) and Feb. 9 to Mar. 10(d)	Oct. 6 to Jan. 18(e) Sept. 8 to Sept. 16(f)(h) and Oct. 6 to Nov. 18(f)(h) and Dec. 22 to Jan. 6(f)(h) and Feb. 2 to Mar. 10(f)(h) Sept. 10 to Dec. 23(c)(j)	Mar. 1 to Mar. 10(h)(i)	No open season	No open season
No. 3	Sept. 10 and 11(p)	Sept. 12 to Dec. 25	Sept. 12 to Dec. 25	Sept. 12 to Dec. 25 (k) Sept. 12 to Nov. 20(l) and Dec. 20 to Jan. 5(l) and Feb. 21 to Mar. 10(l)	No open season	No open season	Sept. 1 to Sept. 30
No. 4	Sept. 10(p)	Sept. 11 to Dec. 25	Sept. 11 to Dec. 25	Sept. 11 to Dec. 25	No open season	No open season	Sept. 1 to Sept. 30
No. 5	Sept. 9 and 10(p)	Sept. 15 to Dec. 25	Sept. 15 to Dec. 25	Sept. 15 to Dec. 25	No open season	No open season	No open season
No. 6	Sept. 23 and 24(n)(p)	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30(m) Oct. 1 to Jan. 13(n)	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30(m) Oct. 1 to Jan. 13(n)	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30(m) Oct. 1 to Jan. 13(n)	No open season	No open season	No open season
No. 7	N/A	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	No open season	No open season	No open season
No. 8	Sept. 10 and 11(p)	Sept. 12 to Dec. 25	Sept. 12 to Dec. 25	Sept. 12 to Dec. 25(o) Sept. 20 to Nov. 28(c) and Dec. 20 to Jan. 5(c) and Feb. 21 to Mar. 10(c)	No open season	No open season	Sept. 1 to Sept. 30

(a) Provincial Management Units 1-3, and 1-7 to 1-15 inclusive, and for Canada Geese only.
(b) Provincial Management Units 1-1, 1-2, 1-4, 1-5 and 1-6 only, and for Canada Geese only.
(c) For Canada Geese only.
(d) Provincial Management Units 2-4 and 2-5 only.
(e) Provincial Management Units 2-5 to 2-7 inclusive, 2-9, 2-10, and 2-12 to 2-17 inclusive only, and for Canada Geese only.
(f) Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-4 inclusive, 2-8, 2-18 and 2-19 only, and for Canada Geese only.
(g) Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-10 inclusive and 2-12 to 2-19 inclusive.
(h) See provincial regulations for local restrictions.
(i) Provincial Management Unit 2-4 only.
(j) Provincial Management Unit 2-11 only.
(k) Provincial Management Units 3-12 to 3-18 inclusive, and 3-30 to 3-44 inclusive for White-fronted and Canada Geese, and Provincial Management Units 3-19, 3-20, and 3-26 to 3-29 inclusive for White-fronted Geese only.
(l) Provincial Management Units 3-19, 3-20, and 3-26 to 3-29 inclusive, and for Canada Geese only.
(m) Provincial Management Units 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 to 6-10 inclusive, and 6-15 to 6-30 inclusive only.
(n) Provincial Management Units 6-3 and 6-11 to 6-14 inclusive only.
(o) For White-fronted Geese only.
(p) Waterfowler Heritage Day.
(q) For Ducks, Snow Geese and Ross's Geese only, and additionally, in Provincial Management Units 1-3 and 1-7 to 1-15 inclusive, for Canada Geese.
(r) Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-10 inclusive and 2-12 to 2-19 inclusive for Ducks and Canada Geese only, and additionally, in Provincial Management Units 2-4 and 2-5 only, for Snow Geese and Ross's Geese.
(s) For Ducks and Canada Geese only.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Limits	Ducks	Geese	Coots	Snipe	Band-tailed Pigeons	Mourning Doves
Daily bags	8(a)(c)(e)(k)	5(g)(i)	10	10	No open season	5
Possession	16(b)(d)(f)(l)	10(h)(j)	20	20	No open season	10

(a) Not more than four may be Northern Pintails.
(b) Not more than eight may be Northern Pintails.
(c) Not more than four may be Canvasbacks.
(d) Not more than eight may be Canvasbacks.
(e) Not more than two may be goldeneyes.
(f) Not more than four may be goldeneyes.
(g) Not more than two may be Brant in Provincial Management Unit 2-4.
(h) Not more than four may be Brant in Provincial Management Unit 2-4.
(i) In Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-4 inclusive, 2-8, 2-18, and 2-19 only, a total of five Canada Geese can be taken daily.
(j) In Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-4 inclusive, 2-8, 2-18, and 2-19 only, a total of 10 Canada Geese can be in possession daily.
(k) Not more than two may be Harlequins.
(l) Not more than four may be Harlequins.

Canada

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Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2001

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Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting areas, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

Wildlife Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
5204 50th Avenue
Suite 101
Yellowknife, NT
X1A 1E2
(867) 669-4730

Check your permit and territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

Non-toxic shot must be used in all areas of Canada for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For more information about the non-toxic shot regulation, visit our website at http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca.

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

OPEN SEASONS IN NUNAVUT

Area	Ducks, geese, coots, and snipe
Throughout Nunavut (a)	September 1 to December 10

(a) Except that the open season for Canada Geese on any of the islands in James Bay east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, or in their surrounding waters, is September 6 to September 24.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN NUNAVUT

Limits	Ducks RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Ducks NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	*Geese* RESIDENTS OF CANADA	*Geese* NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Coots RESIDENTS OF CANADA AND NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snipe RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snipe NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA
Daily bags	25(c)(g)	8(c)(g)	15(b)(e)	5(a)(b)(e)	25	10	10
Possession	No limit(d)(h)	16(d)(h)	No limit(b)(f)	10(a)(b)(f)	No limit	No limit	20

(a) Except that non-residents may not take more than two White-fronted Geese daily and may not possess more than four.
(b) Except that on Akimiski Island and in its adjacent waters in James Bay, not more than two Canada Geese may be taken daily, and not more than four may be possessed.
(c) Except that on Akimiski Island and in its adjacent waters in James Bay, the daily bag limit for ducks is six, with not more than two American Black Ducks.
(d) Except that on Akimiski Island and in its adjacent waters in James Bay, the possession limit for ducks is 12, with not more than four American Black Ducks.
(e) Except that on the islands in James Bay east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, or in their surrounding waters, the daily bag limit is 20 Snow Geese, three Canada Geese, and five other geese.
(f) Except that on the islands in James Bay east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 50°N latitude, or in their surrounding waters, the possession limit is 60 Snow Geese, ten Canada Geese, and ten other geese.
(g) Except that on the islands in James Bay east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, or in their surrounding waters, the daily bag limit for ducks is six, with not more than four American Black Ducks and two Blue-winged Teal.
(h) Except that on the islands in James Bay east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, or in their surrounding waters, the possession limit for ducks is 12, with not more than eight American Black Ducks and four Blue-winged Teal.

NOTE:
No person shall hunt earlier than one-half hour before sunrise or later than one-half hour after sunset, except north of the 60th parallel, where no person shall hunt earlier than one hour before sunrise or later than one hour after sunset.

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2001

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Summary

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Wildlife Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
5204 50th Avenue
Suite 101
Yellowknife, NT
X1A 1E2
(867) 669-4730

Check your permit and territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

Non-toxic shot must be used in all areas of Canada for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For more information about the non-toxic shot regulation, visit our website at http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca.

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

OPEN SEASONS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Area	Ducks, geese, coots, and snipe
Throughout the Northwest Territories	September 1 to December 10

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Limits	Ducks RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Ducks NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Geese RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Geese NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Coots RESIDENTS OF CANADA AND NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snipe RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snipe NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA
Daily bags	25	8	15	5(a)	25	10	10
Possession	No limit	16	No limit	10(a)	No limit	No limit	20

(a) Except that non-residents may not take more than two White-fronted Geese daily and may not possess more than four.

NOTE:
No person shall hunt earlier than one-half hour before sunrise or later than one-half hour after sunset, except north of the 60th parallel, where no person shall hunt earlier than one hour before sunrise or later than one hour after sunset.

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Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting areas, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

Enforcement Coordinator
Canadian Wildlife Service
91782 Alaska Highway
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 5B7
(867) 667-3406

Check your permit and territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

Non-toxic shot must be used in all areas of Canada for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For more information about the non-toxic shot regulation, visit our website at http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca.

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

Hunting Areas

Northern Yukon Territory: All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying north of latitude 66°.

Southern Yukon Territory: All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying south of latitude 66°.

OPEN SEASONS IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

Area	Ducks	Geese	Sandhill Cranes	Rails and coots	Snipe
Northern Yukon Territory	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	No open season	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31
Southern Yukon Territory	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	No open season	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

Limits	Ducks	Geese	Sandhill Cranes	Rails and coots	Snipe
Daily bags	8(a)	5(b)	2	0(c)	10
Possession	24(a)	15(b)	4	0(c)	30(d)

(a) Except that in the Northern Yukon Territory 17 additional ducks may be taken per day, with no possession limit.
(b) Except that in the Northern Yukon Territory 10 additional geese may be taken per day, with no possession limit.
(c) Except that in the Northern Yukon Territory 25 rails and coots may be taken per day, with no possession limit.
(d) Except that in the Northern Yukon Territory there is no possession limit.

NOTE:
No person shall hunt earlier than one hour before sunrise or later than one hour after sunset.

Canada

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Appendix C. Sales of Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permits by Province and Territory.

Season	NF	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	NT/NU	YT	NU	Canada[1]
1966	13,269	3,271	7,220	8,535	35,868	144,063	37,784	44,744	52,911	32,394				380,059
1967	14,863	3,094	7,883	7,739	32,491	146,493	35,620	44,651	55,892	33,195				383,032
1968	17,645	3,649	9,022	9,558	37,110	139,182	38,712	43,596	53,623	33,301				385,553
1969	19,089	3,794	8,848	10,110	39,477	134,037	41,611	45,347	53,602	32,764				389,325
1970	21,347	3,962	9,926	10,293	46,009	135,231	39,230	47,722	59,986	31,350				405,650
1971	23,460	4,513	11,381	11,146	50,276	133,563	40,960	49,448	62,902	30,225				418,237
1972	23,682	4,492	12,158	11,336	53,082	131,427	41,133	50,004	63,309	31,032				421,677
1973	27,919	4,972	15,071	12,869	57,247	141,277	41,711	51,307	67,012	33,456				452,841
1974	25,127	5,038	13,791	11,916	58,345	136,469	37,167	51,504	66,127	27,764	591	323		434,162
1975	30,115	4,963	13,990	12,930	63,768	148,670	42,846	57,723	69,191	25,918	721	485		471,320
1976	29,621	5,756	13,326	13,743	66,453	143,816	46,681	61,669	75,739	26,561	893	513		484,771
1977	36,188	6,158	15,744	14,209	72,828	156,895	46,438	60,029	82,175	28,357	902	607		520,530
1978	37,297	6,396	16,297	15,249	74,745	159,698	50,169	57,958	77,117	28,561	821	638		524,946
1979	35,490	5,888	14,098	13,409	73,209	150,224	49,344	56,174	77,021	28,263	755	584		504,459
1980	31,362	5,802	14,257	12,471	76,133	147,952	48,340	54,081	79,318	27,943	732	525		498,916
1981	31,401	5,611	14,130	12,287	75,178	141,677	46,528	42,856	66,163	28,243	764	514		465,352
1982	31,215	5,461	13,728	12,759	72,850	144,436	45,273	47,236	64,968	26,522	800	572		465,820
1983	30,977	5,898	13,468	12,758	67,700	139,569	40,443	45,383	61,742	24,170	750	474		443,332
1984	31,309	5,525	12,896	11,486	65,308	140,521	35,238	37,720	51,717	21,892	850	496		414,958
1985	25,652	5,171	10,749	10,354	60,823	130,089	31,753	36,445	44,880	18,753	713	361		375,743
1986	25,498	5,300	11,047	11,083	59,685	131,930	33,570	37,692	45,042	17,924	692	358		379,821
1987	21,080	4,959	10,299	9,897	55,124	122,472	30,207	29,930	40,122	16,259	523	391		341,263
1988	23,655	4,906	10,264	10,646	57,206	117,310	25,108	23,258	34,513	15,595	496	367		323,324
1989	24,707	4,838	10,092	9,971	54,605	114,292	23,898	22,916	34,559	14,694	420	308		315,300
1990	24,831	4,625	10,115	9,974	54,700	115,130	22,641	22,964	32,212	13,851	431	240		311,714
1991	20,738	4,209	10,104	9,997	53,739	108,802	22,122	22,414	29,399	13,601	352	300		295,777
1992	20,310	3,753	9,192	9,337	49,262	103,395	20,048	20,620	28,056	12,429	348	256		277,006
1993	20,585	3,609	8,988	9,008	47,675	95,824	19,199	19,771	26,787	11,818	327	287		263,878
1994	20,399	3,380	9,314	9,468	46,537	92,344	18,838	20,254	26,211	11,037	320	294		258,396
1995	20,231	3,479	9,176	8,674	38,955	83,720	19,630	20,554	25,747	9,855	342	318		240,681
1996	16,312	3,303	8,652	8,536	36,004	80,194	19,702	20,475	27,299	10,069	318	306		231,170
1997	14,289	3,051	7,731	7,546	31,435	72,521	18,918	20,109	26,847	10,185	278	268		213,178
1998	13,101	2,946	7,681	7,095	30,113	70,407	18,445	21,822	22,238	9,816	286	231		204,181
1999	13,111	2,671	7,410	6,821	30,124	67,077	17,433	21,685	21,415	9,314	292	231		197,584
2000	12,217	2,805	7,072	6,399	30,271	63,672	15,810	21,908	21,792	9,007	267	224	0	191,444

[1]Total permit sales from 1967 to 1972 include some sales where the province of sale was not recorded.

Data source: H. Lévesque and B. Collins (CWS).

Appendix D. Band Reporting for Waterfowl Species.

Hunting season*	Recoveries reported via 1-800-327-BAND**		Recoveries reported by other means***	
1990	204	0.54%	37,847	99.46%
1991	212	0.37%	41,048	99.63%
1992	318	0.74%	42,394	99.26%
1993	575	1.21%	46,869	98.79%
1994	1,067	2.14%	50,354	97.86%
1995	3,891	6.95%	52,060	93.05%
1996	27,056	42.01%	30,698	47.99%
1997	40,411	63.49%	23,241	36.51%
1998	47,821	74.06%	16,751	25.94%
1999	57,662	80.23%	13,714	19.77%
2000	72,220	82.00%	15,857	18.00%

* Hunting season is defined as the period from the beginning of September to the end of August of the following year to allow for most records to be verified and added to the historical database.

** Recoveries have been assigned by hunting season, not by date reported.

***Includes banded birds reported by hunters, agencies and banders by letters and the Internet.

Appendix F: Amendment to the November 2001 report harvest estimates

November 2001 report Table 5a. Harvest estimates of American Black Ducks in Canada and the United States.

	Canada													United States[1]				Continental
	NF	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	NT/NU	YT	Total	AF	MF	CF	Total	Total
1974	19,543	11,684	29,594	14,008	75,534	61,702	511						212,576	294,565	93,254	1,000	388,819	601,395
1975	35,354	14,620	59,467	21,876	90,593	85,070	262	118					307,360	274,857	80,981	1,197	357,036	664,396
1976	23,770	21,891	48,624	23,342	120,622	96,761	180	586	143	64			335,983	327,422	97,959	837	426,217	762,200
1977	38,835	18,044	46,186	20,568	129,618	82,886	727	547		48			337,459	194,970	78,864	249	274,083	611,542
1978	49,008	19,660	47,874	34,598	130,379	89,818	379			66			371,782	262,295	74,780		337,075	708,857
1979	44,658	12,732	33,687	24,339	112,926	87,557	242	363	256	266			317,026	230,954	68,319		299,273	616,299
1980	32,316	21,568	67,341	28,094	120,602	91,503	2,171	268					363,863	309,038	87,059	750	396,847	760,710
1981	38,047	16,133	58,692	26,460	105,733	76,298	337	213		41			321,954	230,734	58,862	505	290,101	612,055
1982	26,961	25,771	47,447	32,130	117,514	86,650	161	426					337,060	186,709	48,938		235,647	572,707
1983	32,956	25,049	57,725	31,007	101,637	60,454	259						309,087	139,461	58,905	317	198,683	507,770
1984	26,119	23,256	51,880	33,283	106,868	64,272	327		518				306,523	147,851	53,991		201,841	508,364
1985	28,556	18,535	44,397	32,261	110,998	64,692	427	135					300,001	148,142	41,704	180	190,026	490,027
1986	27,278	18,650	46,612	27,896	114,493	60,461	367	260	151				296,168	140,485	37,332	442	178,260	474,428
1987	20,184	18,114	39,138	27,218	129,612	61,176							295,442	135,463	36,775	112	172,349	467,791
1988	20,137	20,364	44,311	30,193	127,134	58,840		151	92				301,222	124,677	29,048	512	154,237	455,459
1989	29,299	11,548	47,322	25,582	99,675	47,518	144						261,088	148,689	44,838	326	193,853	454,941
1990	22,663	11,369	38,012	26,743	105,277	38,357	106	621	286	103			243,537	110,923	32,276	422	143,621	387,158
1991	15,073	14,499	39,295	20,122	85,220	48,670	1,189	312	1,329	229			225,938	126,182	41,064	440	167,686	393,624
1992	13,487	8,043	41,079	23,090	82,134	38,228	138	239	73				206,511	97,703	37,912	106	135,721	342,232
1993	13,133	10,741	36,298	19,591	87,869	34,556	1,125						203,313	105,401	41,008	66	146,475	349,788
1994	16,507	10,221	32,670	23,389	67,440	24,774	254	169				35	175,459	101,598	28,809	265	130,672	306,131
1995	15,461	13,355	40,546	29,332	54,776	33,470		204		17			187,161	126,617	42,327		168,945	356,106
1996	19,447	9,469	39,759	20,418	49,219	25,289							163,601	83,948	34,651		118,599	282,200
1997	18,816	12,982	32,666	17,966	56,103	26,309	265	147	215				165,469	108,795	41,325	79	150,199	315,668
1998	22,410	6,789	33,852	22,802	49,065	23,091	165		81	124			158,379	119,622	56,069	236	175,927	334,306
1999	19,058	10,782	44,658	22,445	51,385	26,579	36						174,943	112,080	41,505		153,585	328,528
2000[2]	21,605	6,980	43,922	18,083	43,476	19,995	204	653					154,918	128,395	51,823		180,218	335,136

[1]AF: Atlantic Flyway, MF: Mississippi Flyway, CF: Central Flyway.

[2]Harvest data for the U.S. are preliminary.

Data source: H. Lévesque and B. Collins (CWS), and P. Padding (USFWS).

Table 5b. Harvest estimates of Mallards in Canada and the United States.

	Canada													United States[1]					Continental
	NF	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	NT/NU	YT	Total	AF	MF	CF	PF	Total	Total
1974	154	130	406	761	50,036	191,532	105,723	366,291	488,448	62,595			1,266,076	383,592	2,244,840	809,749	1,166,662	4,604,843	5,870,919
1975	774	405	972	583	57,791	296,173	159,143	567,985	521,935	122,725	1,698	797	1,730,981	409,328	2,518,122	935,086	1,158,934	5,021,469	6,752,450
1976	770	256	753	748	71,851	322,047	204,600	606,239	609,576	114,198	3,229	898	1,935,165	478,378	2,409,567	975,674	1,226,349	5,089,969	7,025,134
1977	836	196	1,155	992	81,835	268,878	165,267	391,986	510,396	131,066	3,073	584	1,556,264	388,103	2,270,182	789,692	987,868	4,435,846	5,992,110
1978	850	259	2,659	452	61,507	322,006	239,299	395,276	382,319	115,038	2,098	1,290	1,523,053	442,362	2,257,066	1,059,719	1,265,529	5,024,676	6,547,729
1979	555	465	3,077	725	70,597	266,018	245,016	419,509	485,014	117,176	1,182	1,673	1,611,007	437,734	2,346,065	923,878	1,065,681	4,773,358	6,384,365
1980		948	3,056	1,436	82,027	290,941	210,153	355,042	480,188	104,768	2,551	2,473	1,533,583	435,020	2,347,969	786,891	1,081,531	4,651,411	6,184,994
1981	2,945	1,461	2,536	2,491	91,946	279,541	175,127	231,119	392,273	114,672	1,703	1,033	1,296,847	444,598	2,063,585	784,395	1,051,540	4,344,117	5,640,964
1982	438	410	1,406	1,792	93,288	335,813	148,864	241,734	296,124	92,492	1,552		1,213,913	396,068	1,782,212	683,064	1,047,037	3,908,381	5,122,294
1983	1,067	937	4,044	2,557	87,349	297,944	160,522	284,403	364,000	121,758	2,417	603	1,327,601	417,382	2,019,594	772,537	1,211,502	4,421,013	5,748,614
1984	1,097	738	2,120	1,668	67,432	284,128	117,208	183,300	306,234	89,453	4,501	1,366	1,059,245	382,673	1,798,350	742,791	1,002,898	3,926,712	4,985,957
1985	794	1,149	3,310	3,258	97,037	293,333	87,214	158,302	180,117	81,943	4,153	914	911,524	319,933	1,535,194	510,738	957,840	3,323,705	4,235,229
1986	2,933	755	3,135	2,526	84,303	265,491	112,363	151,384	182,748	72,263	811	433	879,145	362,619	1,550,915	586,585	870,866	3,370,985	4,250,130
1987	1,020	728	3,692	3,141	116,452	315,101	136,678	154,961	211,929	75,591	1,120	192	1,020,605	340,399	1,460,472	612,428	792,918	3,206,217	4,226,822
1988		902	2,304	1,620	83,748	233,556	64,217	75,853	139,565	63,700	2,543	412	668,420	257,049	874,604	324,685	532,928	1,989,266	2,657,686
1989	1,280	925	4,339	2,246	79,419	263,152	70,064	75,645	188,516	57,269	438	773	744,066	321,517	1,094,617	335,185	582,128	2,333,448	3,077,514
1990	1,162	1,028	3,557	3,183	86,524	261,267	60,847	79,494	175,921	60,395	866	290	734,534	266,837	1,091,091	326,957	602,498	2,287,383	3,021,917
1991	949	1,106	3,712	4,582	84,483	229,026	60,933	70,050	122,105	51,458	94	641	629,139	317,698	1,189,696	587,437	553,581	2,648,412	3,277,551
1992	863	199	6,407	5,243	87,824	196,647	65,992	68,765	94,795	52,172	605	298	579,810	294,036	1,250,954	366,491	627,179	2,538,660	3,118,470
1993	1,025	1,178	5,029	3,755	100,032	202,647	42,969	50,351	83,094	45,181	1,178	560	536,999	312,268	1,338,179	398,048	687,828	2,736,323	3,273,322
1994	795	864	3,305	2,894	107,222	197,833	57,924	88,848	113,068	50,412	2,042	205	625,412	328,546	1,524,694	510,985	744,386	3,108,611	3,734,023
1995	532	751	4,822	5,131	83,307	176,680	74,206	104,296	111,048	40,782	1,509	278	603,342	424,175	2,347,190	694,371	940,226	4,406,362	5,009,704
1996	351	1,024	4,286	4,044	82,201	176,869	91,266	121,608	115,668	42,447	1,326		641,090	407,686	2,494,017	764,184	1,185,443	4,851,331	5,492,421
1997	1,461	417	8,047	5,371	77,594	178,169	107,379	133,017	151,167	55,513	437	126	718,698	473,056	2,852,099	886,093	1,161,313	5,372,561	6,091,259
1998	1,628	1,011	5,440	7,512	76,320	164,431	104,470	129,461	119,826	52,663	881	276	663,919	445,510	2,762,726	953,337	1,428,030	5,589,603	6,253,522
1999	1,188	667	6,305	4,866	69,568	131,901	82,639	182,714	105,126	48,002		220	633,196	441,111	3,058,454	863,495	1,127,102	5,490,163	6,123,359
2000[2]	1,511	1,915	5,481	5,999	81,655	162,352	65,130	195,296	107,203	49,272	510	72	676,396	501,562	3,032,542	1,072,976	1,035,969	5,643,049	6,319,445

[1] AF: Atlantic Flyway, MF: Mississippi Flyway, CF: Central Flyway, PF: Pacific Flyway.

[2] Harvest data for the U.S. are preliminary.

Data source: H. Lévesque and B. Collins (CWS), and P. Padding (USFWS).

Table 5c. Harvest estimates of Northern Pintails in Canada and the United States.

	Canada													United States[1]					Continental
	NF	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	NT/NU	YT	Total	AF	MF	CF	PF	Total	Total
1974	939	820	659	790	14,043	8,296	7,545	39,226	69,214	14,281			155,813	34,680	122,979	162,514	928,363	1,248,536	1,404,349
1975	1,092	431	612	787	21,999	9,644	20,611	55,909	81,637	23,758	72	417	216,969	41,095	206,500	273,519	1,045,430	1,566,543	1,783,512
1976	1,507	651	2,663	352	27,578	17,112	17,545	34,693	59,532	38,626	385	277	200,921	42,373	157,050	194,905	928,045	1,322,373	1,523,294
1977	2,438	1,653	1,717	607	39,581	14,333	11,243	20,469	69,905	29,464	137	313	191,860	50,636	213,624	179,902	540,736	984,899	1,176,759
1978	824	829	1,892	1,039	21,298	13,077	21,072	14,051	38,039	22,830	698	216	135,865	35,737	210,658	239,436	851,654	1,337,485	1,473,350
1979	1,693	579	1,056	382	14,958	9,326	19,745	30,588	48,505	17,735	691	287	145,545	48,462	213,601	228,947	829,302	1,320,313	1,465,858
1980	905	510	757	1,384	16,722	13,248	12,872	16,868	44,003	21,392		108	128,769	38,869	215,811	193,244	633,307	1,081,232	1,210,001
1981	1,536	747	951	1,144	17,437	11,977	16,099	2,430	39,745	18,658	91	148	110,963	27,891	207,864	151,023	403,865	790,643	901,606
1982		1,531	1,009	1,479	20,791	10,946	13,290	12,598	29,130	14,021			104,795	38,632	126,568	158,994	467,575	791,768	896,563
1983	2,805	523	694	303	15,867	10,767	11,195	17,056	27,154	13,385	1,864	175	101,788	18,636	187,365	139,077	465,087	810,166	911,954
1984	1,698	1,047	717	908	9,253	10,132	13,131	12,343	34,016	19,661	168	337	103,411	34,658	153,680	165,804	312,488	666,630	770,041
1985	1,459	748	1,460	1,817	16,486	15,345	9,668	8,117	24,051	11,244		810	91,205	21,685	124,920	83,914	292,708	523,227	614,432
1986	634	565	846	1,841	13,163	9,057	6,988	9,077	8,632	8,885		296	59,984	19,033	90,350	72,071	274,953	456,408	516,392
1987	807	2,218	632	1,017	11,864	6,020	5,478	8,386	19,668	10,945		158	67,193	15,788	88,305	122,420	311,406	537,918	605,111
1988	1,998	1,449	486	715	12,160	8,019	13,779	5,320	14,667	10,831			69,424	7,447	39,225	36,387	116,304	199,363	268,787
1989	1,421	660	344	1,406	15,460	11,511	7,560	4,326	11,766	8,549	45		63,048	14,588	65,055	43,594	139,507	262,744	325,792
1990	4,114	450	653	1,707	19,568	8,231	5,279	10,087	13,483	7,750	281	41	71,644	10,493	49,487	43,206	133,154	236,340	307,984
1991	351	542	901	844	9,357	4,742	4,407	4,023	5,689	4,179	112	73	35,220	14,201	40,319	57,374	126,404	238,299	273,519
1992		910	79	464	6,221	4,861	5,236	2,126	6,914	6,393	136	77	33,417	12,207	56,296	31,506	116,238	216,247	249,664
1993	1,090	1,336	852	706	11,401	5,156	5,172	3,253	4,025	4,701	61		37,753	12,946	52,339	42,482	140,609	248,376	286,129
1994	934	765	1,163	1,136	11,307	4,649	4,866	7,302	7,518	4,738		64	44,442	17,954	81,066	61,278	150,352	310,650	355,092
1995	1,727	454	965	1,240	7,831	4,552	8,974	6,521	7,573	4,476			44,313	32,702	136,329	94,348	259,341	522,720	567,033
1996	1,246	478	897	1,234	5,043	4,011	10,323	14,477	9,621	5,367			52,697	19,326	124,061	95,337	281,618	520,342	573,039
1997	785	139	116	493	7,423	5,560	13,248	13,656	13,883	5,422	37		60,762	23,859	144,980	186,298	339,776	694,912	755,674
1998	1,026		653	757	7,735	6,361	14,347	11,099	11,119	6,462	19	276	59,854	33,054	176,729	123,388	238,668	571,839	631,693
1999	390	1,137	755	1,790	8,956	6,457	9,830	10,610	10,304	5,464		0	55,693	28,983	170,313	136,088	192,986	528,371	584,064
2000[2]	470	509	499	561	6,480	5,397	6,849	16,168	13,603	5,825	50		56,431	22,622	161,054	133,664	161,253	478,593	535,024

[1] AF: Atlantic Flyway, MF: Mississippi Flyway, CF: Central Flyway, PF: Pacific Flyway.

[2] Harvest data for the U.S. are preliminary.

Data source: H. Lévesque and B. Collins (CWS), and P. Padding (USFWS).

Table 5d. Harvest estimates of Canvasbacks in Canada and the United States.

	Canada													United States[1]					Continental
	NF	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	NT/NU	YT	Total	AF	MF	CF	PF	Total	Total
1974					1,461	7,530	3,904	5,647	3,344	773			22,659	689	16,112	19,280	38,766	74,848	97,507
1975					2,116	16,757	8,205	9,065	4,262	1,051		17	43,473	1,629	30,558	15,897	45,660	93,743	137,216
1976				20	2,117	17,817	5,321	7,454	3,773	1,360			37,862	23,221	33,907	18,000	51,796	126,925	164,787
1977					1,036	6,162	2,770	4,019	2,076	198		44	16,305	6,950	24,761	10,831	32,487	75,029	91,334
1978					3,293	11,996	4,596	4,544	2,424	233			27,086	5,452	20,353	7,004	31,088	63,898	90,984
1979					3,769	14,208	7,922	7,585	2,239				35,723	9,249	39,387	17,322	26,026	91,985	127,708
1980					3,301	10,966	4,746	1,420	5,431	1,269			27,133	8,182	27,332	7,800	23,129	66,443	93,576
1981					625	8,327	3,883	1,066	5,193	534			19,628	8,143	20,007	4,897	24,929	57,976	77,604
1982					1,440	6,223	7,669	3,236	344				18,912	3,094	13,945	8,130	19,820	44,990	63,902
1983					400	10,970	6,696	2,638	4,040	240			24,984	14,286	30,977	14,207	21,601	81,071	106,055
1984					214	8,279	1,819	4,716	3,620	210		37	18,895	8,531	23,015	14,215	25,548	71,308	90,203
1985					1,435	8,673	3,349	3,617	1,427	201			18,702	9,021	23,061	10,417	37,309	79,807	98,509
1986	216		461		1,082	14,385	3,145	5,242	3,951	956	53		29,491	204	594	1,064	22,118	23,980	53,471
1987					503	6,158	2,945	638	709	463			11,416	76	802	784	17,713	19,375	30,791
1988					504	2,153	2,744	1,491	385	230			7,507	82	141	190	436	849	8,356
1989						3,636	1,255	219	869	45	45		6,069	226	508	333	9,748	10,814	16,883
1990						5,902	1,392	508	697		23		8,522	104	311	334	7,068	7,817	16,339
1991					198	4,206	473	2,473	1,855	98			9,303		237	720	7,162	8,120	17,423
1992					134	3,194	788	282	194	35			4,627		199	93	11,189	11,481	16,108
1993					88	1,602	2,505	1,862	570	25			6,652	27	173	257	12,764	13,222	19,874
1994						1,331	3,695	1,141	1,843	164			8,174	4,603	31,332	13,350	20,034	69,319	77,493
1995						5,444	4,016	1,303	1,542	119			12,424	13,140	59,928	19,481	15,748	108,297	120,721
1996					74	4,219	2,965	3,914	1,385				12,557	20,065	49,682	17,850	21,665	109,263	121,820
1997						7,585	5,802	1,708	1,387	55			16,537	12,187	59,913	22,730	25,804	120,634	137,171
1998						5,266	2,012	392	663	83	233		8,649	7,457	36,763	21,639	27,108	92,967	101,616
1999						2 133	5 065		787	51			8 036	6 184	40 329	21 073	19 481	87 067	95 103
2000[2]					111	3 085	4 696	588	1 095	0	12		9 587	16 628	45 046	25 374	17 599	104 647	114 234

[1] AF: Atlantic Flyway, MF: Mississippi Flyway, CF: Central Flyway, PF: Pacific Flyway.

[2] Harvest data for the U.S. are preliminary.

Data source: H. Lévesque and B. Collins (CWS), and P. Padding (USFWS).

Table 5e. Harvest estimates of Lesser Scaup in Canada and the United States.

	Canada													United States[1]					Continental
	NF	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	NT/NU	YT	Total	AF	MF	CF	PF	Total	Total
1974	3,601	37	688	731	22,326	43,359	16,244	10,698	9,432	1,612			108,728	35,822	330,743	58,853	23,574	448,993	557,721
1975	6,323	166	1,450	943	28,681	43,739	21,748	10,861	18,870	2,661	369	661	136,472	33,216	250,469	48,732	24,455	356,872	493,344
1976	656	89	1,139	238	34,714	50,152	27,108	16,747	14,470	2,243	169	386	148,111	59,049	326,767	96,291	49,008	531,115	679,226
1977	1,033	61	3,552	146	31,895	46,505	11,010	7,250	8,363	3,474	799	237	114,325	198,948	364,464	75,719	45,311	684,442	798,767
1978	1,666	43	1,857		23,451	26,854	14,537	10,400	13,551	3,114	215	341	96,029	39,643	177,363	59,232	38,781	315,019	411,048
1979	241		751	51	26,706	35,097	15,433	7,646	10,827	1,799	571		99,122	19,566	144,930	46,927	40,580	252,002	351,124
1980	2,844	73	662	746	28,850	55,807	27,541	4,910	13,112	1,906	599		137,050	21,010	154,392	34,617	25,957	235,976	373,026
1981	1,607		704	735	31,991	58,463	18,807	3,225	8,980	1,224	507	148	126,391	97,085	325,062	92,566	33,140	547,851	674,242
1982	126		387	309	20,981	37,287	27,394	6,655	13,226	1,721			108,086	38,965	240,955	45,835	31,037	356,792	464,878
1983	471	104	550	575	19,171	42,320	22,289	9,122	6,551	103		78	101,334	34,206	154,495	36,870	43,475	269,046	370,380
1984	1,695	31	352	912	17,696	53,451	18,336	10,861	5,435	975	98	74	109,916	83,668	380,902	151,239	45,751	661,560	771,476
1985	874		365	951	25,866	61,409	15,356	2,498	6,604	1,240	831		115,994	80,590	305,839	71,561	28,488	486,478	602,472
1986	1,839		430	1,646	23,080	47,546	14,674	5,382	5,974	1,191	170		101,932	20,772	164,023	44,449	18,908	248,153	350,085
1987	339	290	615	541	11,981	34,512	10,400	7,129	5,458	1,140		12	72,417	23,096	97,098	44,634	20,408	185,235	257,652
1988		87	943	544	22,429	32,983	6,885	5,019	3,341	496	424		73,151	26,165	84,876	28,416	9,201	148,658	221,809
1989	2,063	52	1,237	1,119	26,710	42,316	7,296	1,347	3,073	608	179		86,000	25,223	69,128	24,097	8,635	127,082	213,082
1990	1,757	35	1,051	1,696	24,047	25,772	6,592	2,557	3,888	778	191		68,364	13,306	58,788	17,035	12,991	102,120	170,484
1991	272		481	455	18,402	31,204	9,226	3,864	2,464	428	37		66,833	11,364	102,599	41,279	15,547	170,789	237,622
1992	1,004		171	116	15,249	24,587	8,227	778	2,320	650	33		53,135	13,188	132,387	28,884	12,710	187,170	240,305
1993	2,231		401	690	20,912	35,173	6,228	2,196	1,628	452	35	40	69,986	13,226	63,754	15,689	13,671	106,340	176,326
1994	510	99	445	244	11,479	27,137	12,344	2,742	3,247	378		52	58,677	20,454	101,903	34,340	20,231	176,927	235,604
1995			334	730	8,705	27,465	14,185	2,263	2,926	242			56,850	26,787	188,982	37,874	31,644	285,288	342,138
1996	178		331	156	7,460	17,344	9,258	2,415	2,800	1,162	331		41,435	35,677	293,748	92,118	38,165	459,708	501,143
1997	232		512	782	6,529	19,843	5,185	4,262	4,863	1,302	431		43,941	41,496	359,782	80,579	28,174	510,032	553,973
1998	1,455		223	1,300	11,513	16,069	5,400	6,287	2,695	311			45,253	61,474	319,267	149,431	30,136	560,309	605,562
1999	470		131	110	8,339	19,599	10,233	2,143	939	181			42,145	71,300	60,196	34,263	21,645	207,405	249,550
2000[2]	26			49	5,071	9,781	9,521	1,284	1,768	178	74	130	27,882	32,490	209,023	84,477	24,882	350,872	378,754

[1] AF: Atlantic Flyway, MF: Mississippi Flyway, CF: Central Flyway, PF: Pacific Flyway.
[2] Harvest data for the U.S. are preliminary.
Data source: H. Lévesque and B. Collins (CWS), and P. Padding (USFWS).

Table 5f. Harvest estimates of Greater Scaup in Canada and the United States.

	Canada													United States[1]					Continental
	NF	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	NT/NU	YT	Total	AF	MF	CF	PF	Total	Total
1974	1,788	314	1,620	488	20,243	18,172	572	532		1,039			44,768	29,149	23,881	1,560	9,823	64,413	109,181
1975	1,321		2,401	283	25,353	36,056	1,136	176	1,215	2,986	69		70,996	64,738	24,343	1,160	10,488	100,729	171,725
1976	3,095		3,522	478	28,190	37,526	1,140	291		1,297			75,539	55,250	20,426	780	11,056	87,512	163,051
1977	2,436	217	1,895	244	21,126	44,900				617		64	71,499	71,412	26,695	3,778	29,156	131,041	202,540
1978	1,611		502	141	17,811	20,465	1,782			320		77	42,709	28,502	20,673	1,787	7,802	58,764	101,473
1979	637		959	97	20,315	26,367	677			1,391			50,443	17,766	13,521	386	7,442	39,115	89,558
1980	3,052	147	738	384	18,922	29,535	720			739			54,237	34,536	17,661	1,660	11,517	65,374	119,611
1981	344		170	818	22,891	23,762	1,139			548			49,672	72,971	27,832	4,138	19,712	124,652	174,324
1982	1,476	63	411	584	15,678	15,797				230			34,239	22,837	11,800	1,381	4,712	40,730	74,969
1983	427		1,289	574	13,443	38,628				924			55,285	27,920	30,965	623	13,453	72,962	128,247
1984	2,565	31	1,098	1,125	18,999	22,538	419	561	133	907			48,376	31,791	23,415	2,745	13,170	71,122	119,498
1985	2,423	428	759	272	17,880	28,128	1,022			134		63	51,109	36,479	21,171	1,517	5,627	64,795	115,904
1986	5,095	404	2,213	1,456	11,638	30,320	970	214	151	1,112			53,573	17,964	10,308	845	7,612	36,729	90,302
1987	1,103		672	1,323	6,941	13,103	746	131		318			24,337	23,103	11,445	1,449	8,817	44,815	69,152
1988	920		3,221	585	13,622	13,859				212			32,419	12,098	6,677	1,380	5,842	25,998	58,417
1989	5,264	51	2,547	1,498	9,380	14,701			182	242			33,865	14,406	6,620	316	3,844	25,187	59,052
1990	3,684	79	1,609	420	9,284	11,959	383		195	81			27,694	7,136	12,257	1,306	5,844	26,543	54,237
1991			1,657	267	6,314	9,815	626	474	387	153			19,693	6,503	5,542	3,859	4,706	20 [illegible]	40,303
1992	1,360		805	898	4,830	9,913	298			87			18,191	6,098	7,946	1,216	4,101	[illegible] 1	37,552
1993	5,959	176	1,161	362	8,589	8,651	163				21		25,082	8,494	11,520	1,037	5,993	[illegible],044	52,126
1994	706		1,501	307	6,550	8,329	306			26			17,725	6,425	13,146	2,936	6,476	28,984	46,709
1995	508	82	920	542	5,080	12,861	268			97			20,358	14,490	19,757	5,205	13,455	52,907	73,265
1996	596	65	772	914	5,839	7,653	286		297				16,422	11,894	21,392	2,871	13,572	49,729	66,151
1997	677	83	919	1,119	3,627	6,002	157			379			12,963	9,572	23,484	12,688	16,864	62,607	75,570
1998	1,703	169	256	1,878	4,055	4,274	165		162				12,662	12,580	15,352	5,375	12,384	45,691	58,353
1999	1,377		332	55	4,171	4,671	929					3	11,538	10,929	8,886	3,270	11,718	34,803	46,341
2000[2]	1,075		1,157	659	2,961	3,190							9,042	12,910	15,996	1,880	12,154	42,940	51,982

[1]AF: Atlantic Flyway, MF: Mississippi Flyway, CF: Central Flyway, PF: Pacific Flyway.
[2]Harvest data for the U.S. are preliminary.
Data source: H. Lévesque and B. Collins (CWS), and P. Padding (USFWS).

November 2001 report Table 9a. Harvest estimates of Black Scoters in Canada and the United States.

	Canada													United States[1]					Continental
	NF	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	NT/NU	YT	Total	AF	MF	CF	PF	Total	Total
1974	2,239		1,300	17	5,555	3,646							12,757	20,905	3,266	52		24,223	36,980
1975	126		2,789		11,105	11,628					23		25,671	16,152	2,687		246	19,085	44,756
1976	2,712		344	5,131	17,218	6,855							32,260	8,972	2,159	169	274	11,573	43,833
1977	5,212	95	96	2,572	25,494	3,672				90	198		37,429	15,272	4,368	133	142	19,917	57,346
1978	366			1,423	6,352	1,999				92			10,232	7,883	242			8,126	18,358
1979	1,832		134	1,234	11,456	1,974					86	108	16,824	11,840	1,095	69		13,004	29,828
1980	1,197		1,104		12,065	914							15,280	5,552	2,430			7,982	23,262
1981	3,406		5,230	166	11,436	2,885				55			23,178	8,585	3,212	185	145	12,127	35,305
1982	6,211		2,769		6,574	968							16,522	4,018	1,068	355		5,440	21,962
1983	879		2,307	49	5,390	2,305				37			10,967	3,383	580		154	4,117	15,084
1984	2,021		1,536		7,756	2,074	331			58			13,776	10,541	750	94	206	11,591	25,367
1985	892	210	1,094		7,035	3,493							12,724	13,390	2,298	76		15,764	28,488
1986	580		3,126		2,314	2,796						34	8,850	6,838	412			7,250	16,100
1987	584		1,359	679	7,196	843	415						11,076	9,707	228			9,935	21,011
1988	152		1,098	371	3,456	714							5,791	5,547	198			5,745	11,536
1989	445		642		5,000	708							6,795	5,275	1,366		50	6,691	13,486
1990	359		1,119	204	3,896	1,454							7,032	12,139	148		35	12,321	19,353
1991	784		2,331	94	3,255	908							7,372	6,482				6,482	13,854
1992	970		1,770		1,478	670						24	4,912	4,448	315			4,764	9,676
1993	571		1,166		4,883	657	619						7,896	3,092	634	41	49	3,816	11,712
1994	299		3,217	54	2,299	549	972			30		165	7,585	5,597	1,197	54		6,848	14,433
1995	1,544		1,978	149	680	564							4,915	2,894	100			2,995	7,910
1996	569		1,000	33	1,598	379							3,579	4,734	463	203	211	5,610	9,189
1997	0		1,325	44	2,204	205							3,778	4,548	941	105	123	5,717	9,495
1998	1,214	14	985	52	2,754	186							5,205	3,198	688			3,886	9,091
1999	526		1,003		1,621	465							3,615	5,860	1,261	50		7,172	10,787
2000[2]	29		1,354	678	499	261							2,821	2,750	793			3,543	6,364

[1] AF: Atlantic Flyway, MF: Mississippi Flyway, CF: Central Flyway, PF: Pacific Flyway.
2000 Harvest data for the U.S. are preliminary.

Data source: H. Lévesque and B. Collins (CWS), and P. Padding (USFWS).

Table 9b. Harvest estimates of White-winged Scoters in Canada and the United States.

	Canada													United States[1]					Continental
	NF	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	NT/NU	YT	Total	AF	MF	CF	PF	Total	Total
1974		113	1,105	46	9,676	4,611	291		251	174			16,267	26,619	6,393		424	33,435	49,702
1975			1,744	233	4,936	4,278	141		357	143		55	11,887	33,021	1,944	117	125	35,206	47,093
1976	95	205	57	1,775	8,246	4,124	397		648	61		164	16,072	18,190	497	565	1,010	20,262	36,334
1977				766	10,265	4,395	183		118	57		248	16,032	12,123	2,342	257	1,531	16,252	32,284
1978	1,106	153	871	250	5,042	3,313		382	334	266			11,717	12,290	205		3,534	16,029	27,746
1979	565		259	431	8,019	5,843		365	173				15,655	9,945	965		748	11,658	27,313
1980	3,482		3,497	189	10,829	3,144				103			21,244	16,140	2,283	34	792	19,249	40,493
1981	728		1,231	114	7,831	2,512				690	116		13,222	11,926	1,643	126	1,172	14,867	28,089
1982	792		1,459	151	7,800	2,003			1,485	1,260			14,950	13,712	1,269		172	15,153	30,103
1983	710		1,417	199	7,843	2,471		517		162			13,319	9,560	2,339		177	12,076	25,395
1984	1,644	31	2,253		11,052	3,636					408		19,024	27,921	2,283		3,970	34,174	53,198
1985	1,031		791	97	7,792	2,899	284		253	67	1,661		14,875	19,271	2,074	36	425	21,806	36,681
1986	216		401	46	2,357	1,445		214		297			4,976	10,157	1,142		276	11,575	16,551
1987			1,091	91	6,950	3,619			107	79			11,937	20,374	2,886	101	1,019	24,379	36,316
1988	2,236		1,979	61	7,022	1,389				53			12,800	17,343	1,086		134	18,563	31,363
1989	200		1,517	131	8,078	1,865							11,791	7,045	1,196	70	43	8,354	20,145
1990	930		2,202	142	5,319	805	792						10,190	12,616	545		238	13,399	23,589
1991			465	90	2,505	1,096							4,156	16,306	1,036	625	88	18,055	22,211
1992	283		1,638		5,214	441							7,576	8,909	660	151		9,720	17,296
1993	544	379	1,238	123	4,417	2,044	163				35		8,943	6,416	380		247	7,043	15,986
1994	345		2,132		5,934	1,344							9,755	3,654	737	111	240	4,742	14,497
1995			1,847		1,796	672							4,315	6,056	314		239	6,611	10,926
1996	89		1,035		2,464	1,177							4,765	7,987	3,478	119	361	11,944	16,709
1997	58		1,191		2,307	471							4,027	6,782	568		500	7,850	11,877
1998	598		758	199	3,364	291							5,210	4,738	602		786	6,126	11,336
1999	42		413		1,338	260						3	2,056	3,440		55	229	3,724	5,780
2000[2]	48		313		528	104					24		1,017	3,761		39		3,800	4,817

[1] AF: Atlantic Flyway, MF: Mississippi Flyway, CF: Central Flyway, PF: Pacific Flyway.
[2] Harvest data for the U.S. are preliminary.
Data source: H. Lévesque and B. Collins (CWS), and P. Padding (USFWS).

Table 9c. Harvest estimates of Surf Scoters in Canada and the United States.

	Canada													United States[1]					Continental
	NF	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	NT/NU	YT	Total	AF	MF	CF	PF	Total	Total
1974	1,074	34	2,714	243	9,757	2,648				322			16,792	22,273	4,380	59	746	27,458	44,250
1975		53	1,424	393	15,603	10,372	360	498		51			28,754	30,481	4,208		63	34,752	63,506
1976	4,359	714	1,395	7,312	20,036	8,685	567			78	70	42	43,258	16,289	442	308	1,117	18,156	61,414
1977	1,655	655	1,942	3,473	17,590	7,910							33,225	22,816	2,405	528	5,502	31,251	64,476
1978	672	55	2,064	1,525	8,843	3,119				209	45		16,532	14,789	512		1,842	17,143	33,675
1979	674		600	1,778	12,280	7,909							23,241	10,011	1,013		1,591	12,616	35,857
1980	1,570		4,191	655	10,321	5,164	90			103	634		22,728	9,689	874	201	1,056	11,820	34,548
1981	1,247		6,390	193	12,826	1,532	496			294	95		23,073	22,713	1,142		1,178	25,033	48,106
1982	9,999		2,776	356	14,879	1,287	261			171			29,729	5,855	635	633	952	8,074	37,803
1983	4,745		1,078		4,118	871	351		190	74	148		11,575	5,810	708	284	1,274	8,075	19,650
1984	4,141		2,955	153	7,943	3,065	285			307	113		18,962	18,231	1,981		7,092	27,304	46,266
1985	1,379		3,678	153	6,417	598	284			67	831		13,407	17,588	1,653		723	19,963	33,370
1986	2,344	62	2,456	186	2,061	1,996				29	125	34	9,313	19,394	844	295	344	20,876	30,189
1987	579		3,031	196	6,889	2,051		131		265			13,142	17,120	791		1,529	19,440	32,582
1988	961		2,375	230	7,370	639							11,575	6,202	241	79	2,094	8,616	20,191
1989	2,577		4,759		5,085	2,897				40			15,358	15,843	958		1,215	18,016	33,374
1990	3,457		7,557	436	5,194	1,153	705						18,502	14,837	300	131	632	15,899	34,401
1991	950		1,319	477	1,822	2,099	587	514					7,768	11,158	151	256	188	11,752	19,520
1992	655		1,399		3,480	579							6,113	11,306	378	124	221	12,028	18,141
1993	1,290	95	4,917	261	3,890	916	1,125			25	35	6	12,560	8,354	694	63	807	9,918	22,478
1994	3,602		7,683	70	6,892	670						35	18,952	15,924	787	141	46	16,899	35,851
1995	2,879		4,687	594	3,449	972				34			12,615	6,540	2,924	221	776	10,461	23,076
1996	315		1,355	88	2,971	759							5,488	11,351	1,901	311	1,198	14,761	20,249
1997	326		2,695	291	3,031	442							6,785	9,363	457		2,152	11,972	18,757
1998	983	1,216	6,704	327	2,401	311					76		12,018	15,053	542	25	1,521	17,142	29,160
1999	2 215		4 642	120	2 837	44	286						10 144	8 768	2 857	143	466	12 234	22 378
2000[2]	653		726	601	1 098	62							3 140	10 966	328	104	478	11 876	15 016

[1] AF: Atlantic Flyway, MF: Mississippi Flyway, CF: Central Flyway, PF: Pacific Flyway.
[2] Harvest data for the U.S. are preliminary.
Data source: H. Lévesque and B. Collins (CWS), and P. Padding (USFWS).